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Friday May 15 1980
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THE TIMES

The Times Cook:
Just a matter
of thyme, page 10

Afghan pact proposals could lead to Russian withdrawal

put forward a political
element plan last night that
d lead to the withdrawal of
et troops from Afghanistan. It
d for talks with neighbouring
tries without preconditions,
ng, however, the cessation of all

hostile acts while negotiating con-
tinues. The key elements, with
Soviet approval, include agree-
ments with Pakistan and Iran on
normalizing relations and a
guarantee by Washington and
Moscow of the accords.

Moscow backs peace initiative

Michael Binyon
May 14
days before the first top
between Soviet and
ican statesmen since the
invasion of Afghanistan,
Afghan Government today
a blueprint for a politi-
clement which, it says,
lead to the withdrawal of
troops from the country.
plan calls for bilateral
ments with Pakistan and
on normalizing relations,
political guarantees by
the Soviet Union and the
d States for an overall
ment acceptable to the
ist regime in Kabul.

essential component of
plan is that the United
should give "a clearly
seed commitment not to
out any subversive activ-
against Afghanistan, includ-
on the territories of third
States."

settlement was reached,
statement said, which put
d to armed invasions and
ed that there would be no
form of interference in
istan's internal affairs,
ould eliminate the causes
of the Soviet Union turn
to Soviet Union with a
at for military aid.
the questions of the with-
d of Soviet troops from
istan will depend in con-
terms on the resolution of
question of effective
ness of bilateral agree-
between Afghanistan and
tan and between Afghan-
and Iran."

Nato ministers present a united front on Iran and Afghanistan

Michael Hornsby and
y Stanhope
May 14
to foreign and defence
ners ended a four-hour
here today with a
imous condemnation of the
t invasion of Afghanistan
call to the Iranian authori-
to release the American
ges "immediately and un-

Francis Pym, Britain's
nce Secretary, also
unced to the allies a pack-
of new equipment for
sh forces including a
ding of the number of
um guns in artillery regi-
s in the British Army of
Rhine (BAOR).
Afghanistan, the ministers
their final communiqué
d for the total and
aduate withdrawal of all
st forces. It said that
people of Afghanistan
be free to shape their
re without outside inter-
ence."

C loses hand after bomb ttack at police station

David Nicholson-Lord
young police constable
his right hand and
ered eye and suspected
ey injuries after a bomb
oded at Catford police
ion, south London, in the
y hours of yesterday morn-
g.
o motive has been dis-
red for the attack and the
ce are investigating a
ible link with terrorism.
e explosive was packed
le a small orange torch
type sold widely in branches
the Chemists. It was
overed on the counter at
station and apparently
ched on by Police Constable
then Hickling, aged 19, a
stationary constable who was
ning the reception desk
coming off foot patrol.
ne device blew up, shatter-
windows and ripping off the
ance doors.
ur other officers, a sergeant
three constables were taken
ewisham Hospital suffering
a shock and minor injuries
the explosion, which was
bout 4.20 am. All were later
sed. PC Hickling was said
e satisfactory after a four-
operation in which his
hand was amputated.
e had penetrating injuries



Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, speaking to a union rally at Mayesbrook Park, Essex, yesterday.

Patchy response by workers to TUC call for day of action

By Craig Seton
Response to the Trade Union
Congress's call for a day of action across
Britain yesterday was sporadic and
patchy. Trade union support was most
solid in Scotland, South Wales and on
Merseyside, particularly among mine-
workers and dockers. Transport diffi-
culties were the most persistent, but in
many areas the response was lukewarm
and most industrial and commercial
concerns appeared to have escaped
serious disruption.

The great majority of people
appeared to have rejected the call and
had made it a day of determination to
work. The Confederation of British In-
dustry said between 30 and 95 per cent
of the employees of member companies
had worked.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary
of the TUC, said he was "not dissatis-
fied with the total result," and
predicted that the labour movement
would keep pressure on the Govern-
ment. But there was little likelihood
of the day of action being repeated at an
early date.

Tens of thousands of trade unionists
marched in protest at Government
policy in most large cities and towns,
but employers in key industries
reported that many people had worked
normally.

Public transport was widely disrupted,
but most people who intended to work
reported for duty. While most commercial
concerns in London reported a
virtually normal day, 30,000 Welsh
miners closed all but one of the
principality's pits, and only four of the
16 in Scotland worked.

British Leyland, on the other hand,
said only 4,000 of its 140,000 workforce
had failed to report for duty, 2,000
of them at the Albion plants in Glasgow,
which was closed.

The TUC can claim the response in
Scotland as the most effective, with
shipbuilding, coal mining, the car and
steel industries most badly affected. But
Mr John Davidson, director of the
Scottish CBI, described the day of
action there as the "flop of the year."

The TUC estimated that more than
130 rallies and demonstrations had
taken place throughout the country. One
of the biggest, involving between 5,000
and 10,000 people, was in Liverpool,
where the port was brought to a stand-
still when fewer than 100 of the 5,000
dockers worked.

In London, 15,000 people took part
in rallies and marches, according to
the TUC, and a further 3,000 in demon-
strations throughout the south east.

The National Coal Board said that
106 of 219 pits were fully or partly
working. In Yorkshire, most of the
areas 62 pits were closed.

Services at Euston, St Pancras and
Paddington railway stations in London
were shut. London commuter services
operated patchily, with practically no
services on Western Region and none
on London Midland. Absent signalmen
were mainly responsible.

The London Underground services
were almost normal, but only 60 per
cent of buses were operating. Thou-
sands of motorists crowded the
roads in London and in other cities and
there was severe congestion on some
routes.

Fewer than 20,000 of the country's
708,000 civil servants were reported to
be on strike. The National Union of
Teachers reported that 60 of its 558
local associations had decided to stage
a half day strike, and most children
attended school normally.

One of the most successfully disrupt-
ed areas was Fleet Street, where action
by print union workers stopped all
national newspapers except the Daily
Express and the Star, of which a total
of 180,000 copies were printed in Man-
chester.

The Engineering Employers Federa-
tion estimated that 90 per cent of its
members had arrived for work. ICI,
with 88,000 workers, reported less
absenteeism than usual. Ford said pro-
duction at most vehicle plants was
normal. Unilever reported near-normal
working and GEC said most of its
160,000 employees were working.

Local government administrative staff
worked almost normally, although
National and Local Government Officers'
Association pickets were on duty at
many town halls.

None of the regional health authori-
ties reported a need for emergency
measures. Hospitals worked almost nor-
mally, although members of unions
involved supported demonstrations and
protesters in many areas.

In Northern Ireland, the TUC call
was largely rejected. Buses and trains
were unaffected, though between 40 and
50 per cent of the 7,000 workers em-
ployed by Harland and Wolff stayed
away.

In Wales, the miners provided solid
support for the TUC's call and 35 pits
were shut. According to the Engineering
Employers Federation in South Wales,
only 19 of 159 affiliated companies had
difficulties.

Holidaymakers were little affected. At
Heathrow Airport, flights left normally
and only 1,500 of 56,000 airport workers
turned up at a day of action meeting.
Most families received their delivery
of milk and mail was also delivered.

No crowing in public by the Government

By Fred Emery
Political Editor
The Prime Minister last night
remained uncharacteristically
silent, deliberately refraining
from venting publicly her satisfac-
tion over popular defiance of the
TUC, at least as the Govern-
ment saw it.

Doublets, Mrs Thatcher will
find the opportunity to pass
considered judgment today at
Commons question time. But
last night, although Cabinet
ministers in the Lords seemed
not to be on the same wave-
length, the Government's word
in Whitehall was no crowing,
let the facts speak for them-
selves.

There was no public crow-
ing, also, because the Govern-
ment admitted that, despite the
big effort to get to work, there
had been disruption to ordi-
nary life. The Government,
therefore, discreetly let it be
known that it was grateful to
all those who made the effort
to overcome transport diffi-
culties, thus proving they shared
Mrs Thatcher's view of the
futility of the TUC's call.

But some ministers were also
privately grateful to the TUC
for the damage they believed
it had done to itself. An extra-

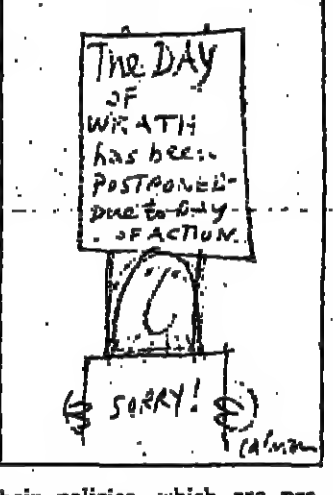
Opposition to Government policy will continue, Mr Murray says

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
The TUC is to continue its
campaign of political opposition
to the Government's social and
economic policies, but there is
little likelihood of an early rep-
etition of the "day of action"
which disrupted the country
yesterday.

After studying reports from
union organizers of strikes,
marches, and rallies last night,
Mr Len Murray, general sec-
retary of the TUC, said: "The
campaign will continue as long
as it is needed, of that I am
absolutely certain. It is no par-
ticular joy to us to divert our
energies to this sort of action.
We would much rather be argu-
ing with the Government and
working out an alternative
strategy with the Government.
The sooner we start the better."

The TUC's "inner cabinet",
its Finance and General Pur-
poses Committee, meets next
Monday to hold an inquest on
the May 14 day of protest, and
the full general council will dis-
cuss the unions' next move two
days later.

Mr Murray went on: "We
will be waiting for signs from
the politicians that they are
having another think about



The Government may take
some temporary comfort from
the number of people who did
not take the day off work, "but
they cannot withstand this pres-
sure that will build up. Of that
I am sure."
The TUC general secretary
did not hide his disappointment
that many more people than
expected had worked normally,
particularly on the buses and
trains.

He said: "I would have pre-
ferred to see some more out in
these sectors, but I am perfectly
satisfied with the reaction. We
succeeded to the extent that up
and down the country there
have been literally hundreds of
meetings." He told journalists:
"It is you and the CBI who
have caused the general strike. We
are not measuring this in terms
of a general strike, or in the
numbers of millions of people
who would not go to work."

The real test of the value
of the day of action activities
will be seen in the months
ahead.

The general council will de-
cide what should be done "in
the light of the needs of the
situation", but Mr Murray held
out no prospect of another day
of action.

Average earnings rise by more than 20 per cent despite steel strike

By David Blake
Economics Editor
Pay increased by more than
3 per cent in March, making
the fastest annual rise in more
than four years. The underly-
ing annual rate of increase in
average earnings was just over
20 per cent and the Department
of Employment is reconciled
to a further jump in April.

The March increase in
average earnings was greater
than expected as it had been
thought that earnings would be
depressed by the direct and in-
direct effects of the steel

strike. However it seems that
other special factors, most
notably bank pay, cancelled
this out during the month.

The increase of 20.1 per cent
in average earnings over the
level in March 1978, is a fair
indication of the likely under-
lying trend. The figure is the same as
recorded in January but higher
than February's figure, when
special factors connected with
the steel strike depressed the
index.

In spite of recent government
denials that its own pay in-
creases have been an important

factor in fuelling the sharp rise
in the level of earnings, the
latest figures seem to suggest
that public sector pay is in-
creasing more rapidly than in
the rest of the economy.

The Department of
Employment's new index,
covering 21 million workers in
the economy as a whole is
rising by more than 20 per cent,
the index for the 11 million
workers covered by the old cal-
culations rose by only 17.8 per
cent in the year to March, a
drop from the previous month's
figure.

Continued on page 19, col 2

Dearer Saudi oil may add 2p to petrol price

Saudi Arabia is raising the price of its
crude oil by \$2 a barrel to \$28 and back-
dating the increase to April 1. It may
put British pump prices up by 2p a
gallon for four star brands. British
Petroleum and Shell have made major
discoveries. The Shell find in the
North Sea could be the largest field dis-
covered. BP has discovered a second oil
reservoir at Kimmeridge, Dorset. Page 19

Van Gogh painting sold for £2.31m

Art sales in New York have attracted
record bids. A Van Gogh, sold by
Christie's from the Henry Ford II col-
lection, fetched about £2.31m, more than
twice what was expected. The buyer's
name was not revealed. Sotheby's sold
40 paintings from the Garbisch collection
and Christie's sold 10 from the Ford
collection. Page 8

Penalties beat Arsenal

Arsenal were beaten by Valencia on pen-
alties in the final of the European Cup
Winners' Cup in Brussels. There was no
score after extra time. Valencia led 3-4
on penalties and Rix's final kick for
Arsenal was saved by the goalkeeper. Page 12

Bristol riot report

The Bristol riot last month began after
allegations that a black man's trousers
had been torn by a policeman taking part
in a café raid, a report by the Commission
for Racial Equality says. It recommends
more foot-patrol policing in the St Paul's
area of the city. Page 6

Hunt for siege man

Scotland Yard issued photographs and
descriptions of the leader of the Iranian
Embassy siege man and a woman seen
with him. The man, Sami Muhammad
Ali, disappeared shortly before the start
of the siege. Page 5

On other pages

- Leader page, 15
- Letters: On nuclear deference, from Lord Caccia; unions' role in revival, from Professor R. F. Lyall
- Leading articles: Nato; day of action
- Arts, page 11
- Irving Wardle on *The Browning Version*, with Alec McCowen, at the Lyttelton; Ned Chaillet reports from the Theatreworks in West Berlin
- Features, pages 10, 14
- Chaim Herzog on the flaws in the American rescue plan; Bernard Levin goes through the menu
- Books, page 17
- William Haley on Henry James; Michael Ratcliffe on Kingsley Amis; Louis Maren on the media
- Obituary, page 16
- Mr Hugh Griffith
- Business News, pages 18-25
- Stock Markets: Major gas finds by Shell and BP provide further stimulus for oil shares with equities continuing their recovery. Glits saw profit taking, and the FT Index closed 3.1 up at 440.0
- Financial Editor: Weathering the indicators; Currency equations for Coats Patons
- Home News 2, 3, 5, 6
- European News 7
- Overseas News 8, 9
- Appointments 24
- Arts 11
- Books 17
- Business 18-25
- Court 12
- Crossword 28
- Diary Engagements 14
- Features 10, 14
- Law Report 15
- Letters 16
- Obituary 16
- Parliament 4
- Sale Room 16
- Science 12
- Sport 12
- TV & Radio 27
- Theatre, etc 10, 11
- 25 Years Ago 16
- Weather 16
- Wills 16

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DAY OF ACTION

Parliament: Lord Hailsham says May 14 was Tories' best propaganda weapon for 30 years

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday described the TUC's day of action as the best propaganda weapon given to the Tory Party for 30 years.

Rebuked by Lord Elwyn-Jones, Labour's former Lord Chancellor, for his unseemly joy over the political bonus for his party, the Lord Chancellor retorted that he felt no joy at the discomfiture of his fellow citizens. But, he went on, when one was bowled a long hop, there was no reason why one should not hit it for six.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Hailsham added that there was increasing resentment from rank-and-file trade unionists at the incompetence and stupidity of some of their leaders. As far as he knew, millions of workers were not consulted but were told what to do.

He doubted if there was much consultation between Mr Len Murray, the General Secretary of the TUC, and the rank and file. It was difficult to see how there could be an effective protest against the economic policies of a government by taking it out on one's fellow citizens.

Later, during a debate on the appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of British Steel, Lord Trenchard, Minister of State, Department of Industry, described the day of action as "this day of stupidity". Against the will of perhaps three-quarters of ordinary trade unionists, some of their leaders, encouraged by

Opposition politicians, had made it impossible for them to work.

Estimates suggested that this day of stupidity could have cost the nation hundreds of millions of pounds, the minister added. Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Civil Service, Department told the House that only a small proportion of civil servants, less than 2 per cent, had not reported for work. He thanked them for their attitude and for overcoming transport difficulties. Lord Soames pointed out that civil servants absent from work without authority would be in breach of contracts of their employment and would lose pay as a result. There were some trade disputes between the Government and its employees but that did not legally justify them in withdrawing their labour.

To Lord Underhill on the Labour benches, who said that meetings in factories and departments up and down the country had decided what free action trade unionists would take, Lord Soames replied that the day of action had met with the general feeling that it was not in the national interest.

From the Labour benches Lord Elwyn-Jones said it was now the duty of the House to avoid further exasperation, tension and confrontation which the Government had built up between itself and the trade unions.

Lord Byron, another Labour peer, added that the only mistake made by the TUC was that the day of action should have been on Derby day.

glorious Goodwood or Royal Ascot so that the trade unions could have enjoyed the day with the wealthy.

Lord Underhill added that it would be better if the Government got down to finding the real reason why millions of workers were dissatisfied with conditions today and why millions of them were taking action and losing pay.

Lord Hailsham retorted that as far as he knew millions of workers were not consulted but were told what to do. To another peer, the Lord Chancellor replied that irresponsible action by any set of people led to suffering by our fellow citizens and individual redress could not be got in every case.

Lord Peart, former leader both of the Commons and of the Lords under previous Labour governments, protested at the attacks being made on trade unionists.

Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the Labour Party, was the only senior Opposition MP to mention the day of action in the Commons. There were Conservative shouts of "not much" as Mr Foot told the House that of course people were protesting.

The protest, he went on, was going to grow until the Government decided either to change course or to face the electorate and be thrown out. When confronted with 20 per cent inflation and unemployment heading towards the two million mark, the Government show a little more humility. Week by week, Mr Foot said, the country was going deeper into the worst recession since the war.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Marches: Holiday mood in the sun

By Frances Gibb

Bearing banners, babies and balloons, several hundred trade unionists marched through the streets of south London yesterday, converging for rallying speeches in a park beside the Imperial War Museum.

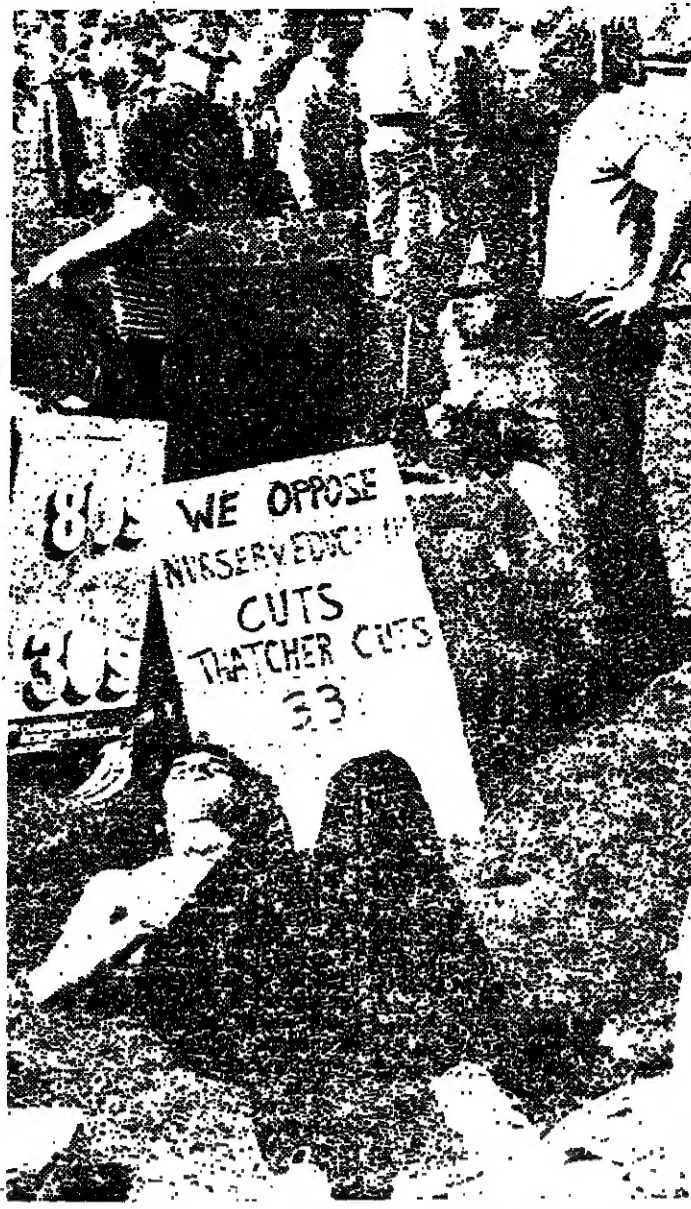
As they walked in the sunshine, some led by a pop group on a float, others to the accompaniment of drums, tambourines and a fiddle, the atmosphere was more that of a Bank Holiday than of a day of political protest.

Despite a variety of banners, from The Workers of Uruguay to Southwark Women's Aid and the Citizens' Advice Bureau, most of the marchers seemed to come from the services most hit by the cuts: teaching, health, local government and the social services.

The organizers, Lambeth and Southwark trades councils, claimed that the two marches, one from Camberwell Green and the other from Brixton Town Hall, had attracted as many as 4,000 trade unionists despite "an unprecedented campaign against the day of action" in the press.

The police, however, who lined the marches with some 200 officers, estimated total attendance at 1,400.

As beer cans appeared, babies nappies were changed and shirts removed, Mr Jack Jones, former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, told marchers they were facing the most "reactionary Government we have faced for a long, long time".



Demonstrators resting and making the most of the sunshine in Holland Park, London, before moving on to Westminster.

Small town: The press: 'Daily Star' closure threatened

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

Express Newspapers night threatened the permanent closure of the Star as a dispute with the Society of Graphical and Trades (Sogat) prevented circulation today of the northern editions, as those of the Daily Express.

The stoppage followed a conflict on Tuesday night when the company ceased in publishing 180,000 copies of the two papers in Manchester. Sogat's participation in the day of action.

About 14 million copies of national newspapers were yesterday when many printing workers stayed in solidarity with the national newspapers in London and elsewhere in Manchester.

Last night members of print unions were seen across a picket line of which had gathered round newspapers' building in Ancoats Street, Manchester.

Sogat has given official notice to the dispute in protest at the use of management at circulation representatives and drive hired vans to distribute copies of yesterday's editions of the newspaper.

Last night Mr Matthews, chairman of the party, referred to a general secretary of Sogat yesterday's TUC rally in Manchester that the company was "very lucky" to print newspapers on Monday during last night.

Mr Matthews said: "A new action of Sogat could lead to the closure of the Star, which is totally dependent on Manchester. So one which strongly supported day of action in Manchester draw attention to non-union members of the staff about to add to their total."

A statement from the party, which was last expected normal publication London today, said that it still not received official confirmation from the union official dispute.

In Scotland, Glasgow's newspapers, including the Daily Record, the Glasgow Herald and its sister paper Evening Times, did not print. The Scottish Daily Express which is printed in Manchester also did not reach newsagents. The Aberdeen Press and Journal and the Evening Express did not appear, while the Glasgow Evening News, Dundee Courier, and Evening Telegraph were listed.

Last night in London, yesterday's Morning Star not published in common with all other national newspapers. Managements were hoping normal production of a papers today.

The one newspaper which did appear in London was Free Nation, published by right-wing Freedom Association, which said it had out its print of 250,000 copies. It declined to disclose what had been printed.

Cycling: MP puts case for better facilities

By Our Political Correspondent

Yesterday's "flood of cyclists" into London had again shown that the bicycle is an excellent alternative to the "stagnant public transport network". Mr Anthony Green, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree, and chairman of the Commons all-party Friends of Cycling Group, said last night.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Transport, said yesterday that six local authorities had been promised or given financial support in providing special cycle routes and facilities.

Mr Murray: Government ideology 'leading to disaster'

By Richard Ford

The Government's ideological policies were leading Britain to disaster, with rising unemployment, increasing inflation and cuts to public services, Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, told a rally yesterday.

The Conservatives were trying to shackle the trade union movement by legal means and were using unemployment to reduce the union's bargaining power.

But he said the Government would fail to silence the unions, who were acting responsibly in "warning the British people of the dangers they faced".

Mr Murray told an estimated 500 trade unionists at a rally in Mayesbrook Park, near Barking, east London, that the trade

unions' alternative policies were policies of compassion, compromise and realism.

He drew loud cheers when he attacked the "greater press" for their criticisms of the protest. They could not attack the TUC's policies or rebuke them so they turned to the classical methods used by sections of the press to attack personalities, he said.

The object of the day of action which, he said, was being supported by thousands of workers throughout Britain, was to protest at the way the country was being run. The unions spoke for the unemployed, schoolchildren, the sick, and for a compassionate and caring society.

They knew there were difficulties but the Government was

multiplying them. "We are offered policies of division, setting person against person, which are inadequate to meet the needs."

The Government's policies were economic, social and political nonsense. Inflation had doubled and unemployment was at one and a half million and would reach two million soon.

"What we are offered by the Tories to improve industrial relations is a different version of legal means already tried. They believe that if you want to improve industrial relations you put legal shackles on the trade unions."

That, Mr Murray said, was being done in the name of the ideology of the market place "where money is king", when the length of your purse deter-

mined your place in the hospital queue or your children's education.

"Whatever may be the attacks on the Trades Union Congress in calling this day of action we accept our responsibility to the British people. Our voice is the voice of reason, the voice of common sense and the voice of compromise. Our strategy is to use the nation's resources in putting people back to work," Mr Murray said.

"We serve our members and we respond to them and we will give a lead. We are not accountable to the leader writers of the Sun, the Daily Telegraph and the others."

Defending the unions against criticism that the day of action was politically motivated, Mr

Murray said pensions and jobs was politics but the TUC was not in politics. What the Government was offering was party politics at their most naked.

The protest was against a year of neglect; perhaps the trade unions should not have left it so long.

"The Government's response to us, abetted by their lackey and jackals of the press, was twofold: firstly to shut us up and secondly to use legal means to reduce bargaining power."

The rally gave Mr Murray, who was accompanied on the platform by Mr Ronald Todd, national executive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, a rousing reception.

Rallies: The media come under fire

By John Witherow

Trade union leaders yesterday attacked news coverage of the day and placed much of the blame on the media for the lukewarm response to the strike call.

"We have been vilified by the media, a media most of which is prostituting itself to a pro-employer partisanship," Mr Jack Dromey, secretary of the South East Regional Council of the Trades Union Congress, said.

He told a stormy meeting of about 1,500 people in Central

Hall, Westminster, designed to be the centrepiece of London's day of action, that the "confused and biased" news coverage was due to propaganda in the press.

A speech by Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was continually interrupted by heckling before scuffles broke out between stewards and about a dozen people holding placards stating "All strikes should be political".

The demonstrators, some with punk hairstyles and clothes,

were ejected from the hall.

Mr Kitson said government policies were to blame for the collapse of industry and called for import controls to stop the closure of factories and curtail rising unemployment.

He was supported by Mr Norman Atkinson, Labour MP for Haringey, Tottenham, who said the government had started a massive anti-trade union campaign in this country.

With Central Hall only half full, Mr Dromey admitted that many trade unionists had worked yesterday

Schools: Inner London is most affected

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Most children in Britain had a normal day at school yesterday. By and large teachers turned up to teach, parents to open schools, and drivers to drive the school buses.

Some schools, however, were closed because of the strike. Children had at least part of their schooling disrupted. Inner London, where more teachers went on strike, appeared to have suffered most with one fifth of its primary schools and nearly half of its secondary schools closed for at least part of the day.

The National Union of Teachers, which represents just over half of all teachers in England and Wales, reported that 60 of its 526 local associations had decided to stage a half-day strike. But that did not necessarily mean that all members of those associations joined in the action.

All other teachers' unions in England and Wales took no part in Scotland, where most schools had been closed on Tuesday because of a strike over pay by teachers, only a handful of schools were affected.

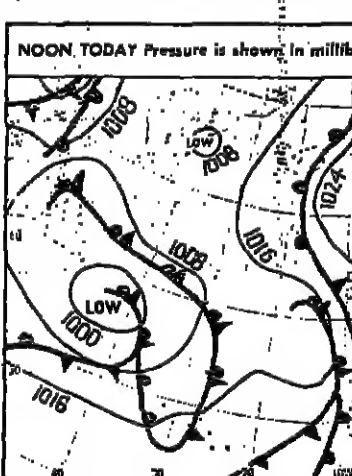
Conference: Halt for protest

The annual conference of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) in Southampton was adjourned yesterday to enable delegates to join local union members on a march.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, CPSA general secretary, addressing a rally after the march, urged support for moves to oppose the Government's policies.

Times Newspapers Ltd regret that The Times Educational Supplement and The Times Higher Educational Supplement will not be published this week because of the refusal of some members of the National Graphical Association to accept changes in the production schedules made necessary by the TUC's day of action.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 5.9 am
Sun sets: 8.46 pm
Moon rises: 6.17 am
Moon sets: 9.51 pm

First Quarter: May 21.
Lighting up: 9.15 pm to 4.37 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.59 am, 2.20 pm, 1.44 am.
Low water: London Bridge, 8.46 am, 13.90 pm, 13.90 pm, 12.15 am, 6.70 pm, 7.10 pm, 12.20 am, 7.45 pm, 12.30 pm, 9.70 pm, 11.30 am, 1.30 pm, 11.30 pm, 1.30 am.

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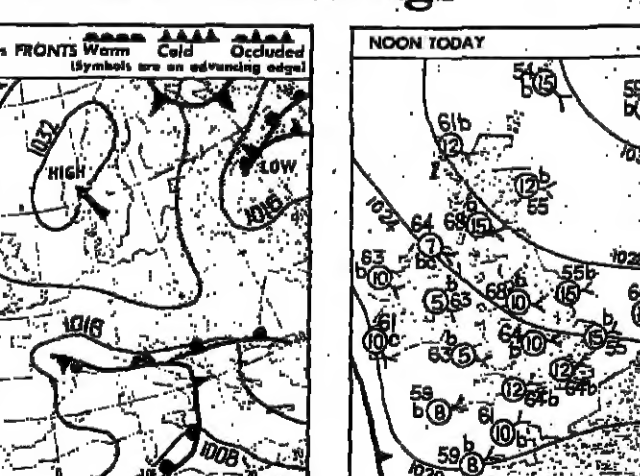
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DAY OF ACTION

The industry: Executives delighted by high level of turnout

David Hewson, a spokesman for the industry, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief". He said that the industry had been "delighted" by the high level of turnout, which he estimated at 90 per cent of its members' employees had arrived for work, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief". He said that the industry had been "delighted" by the high level of turnout, which he estimated at 90 per cent of its members' employees had arrived for work, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief".

although the manual staff at some factories had failed to report for work. Lucas and Taylor said that their business was largely unaffected, although the car firm had lost all production at its Linwood plant. Despite fears that transport would be one of the worst affected sectors, the National Freight Corporation, which embraces British Road Services, National Carriers, Pickfords, Roadline and many other companies, said it was "working virtually normally". The company has 700 depots throughout the country and employs 36,500 people. The City was more sparsely populated than usual, but the financial institutions worked normally. The London Chamber of Commerce estimated that between 50 and 70 per cent of staff had reported for work. City companies felt that this was largely because the London Underground was running, contrary to expectations. The Bank of England worked normally, and at Lloyd's business was as usual, although a few entrances which would normally have been open were closed for the day. The Baltic Exchange, where only one member of staff had failed to turn up for work because of transport difficulties, said that it was completely unaffected. Many City firms had more arrangements for their staff to stay within walking distance of work on Tuesday night, or to share cars yesterday morning. A few companies had given staff the day off, and a number of those working allowed employees to leave early in order to catch the restricted number of Underground and main line trains home.

The North: Coal pits affected

Kotals Kershaw, a spokesman for the industry, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief". He said that the industry had been "delighted" by the high level of turnout, which he estimated at 90 per cent of its members' employees had arrived for work, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief". He said that the industry had been "delighted" by the high level of turnout, which he estimated at 90 per cent of its members' employees had arrived for work, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief".

Midlands: A normal working day

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham. A trainee journalist in the Midlands told her editor yesterday that she felt obliged to join the day of action because her conscience dictated she should do so. She was then asked, as part of her training, to submit an exercise on why she supported Mr Len Murray's views and how it would affect the country. She decided to return to normal working. So did at least 90 per cent of the region's industrial workers. There were delays on the buses and trains, but they were surmounted, although traffic in the region's main areas was "very heavy". British Leyland, the largest employer, said absenteeism was no higher than normal. People were determined to get to work and did so. Many workers starting the day shift said they were not supporting what they thought was a political strike by Mr Murray. Mr Kevin Minogue, of Rubery, Birmingham, an inspector at Longbridge, was supported by others when he said: "People here have had enough of strikes. Most of us want to get on with the job and get the company back on its feet." At BL's Rover works, Solihull, some workers arrived by taxi and said they thought it was worth the expense as a protest against "hard liners" who had ordered a stoppage. The region's public transport was intermittent, although better than expected. During the rush hour 30 of the 150 bus services were off the road but that was later reduced to 15. British Rail ran a limited service on most local routes and during the morning a restricted Inter-City service began to London. Mr Stephen Rankin, local director of the Confederation of British Industry, said they felt 95 per cent of workers in West Midlands had got to work. "We are delighted," Mr Murray has misjudged the mood of his members. They have turned this into a real day of action, action on the shop floor." About 3,500 of the region's 360,000 affiliated TUC members supported a march through the centre of Birmingham.

arrow: No marches—they needed the day's pay

Mr Martin Huckerby, a spokesman for the industry, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief". He said that the industry had been "delighted" by the high level of turnout, which he estimated at 90 per cent of its members' employees had arrived for work, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief". He said that the industry had been "delighted" by the high level of turnout, which he estimated at 90 per cent of its members' employees had arrived for work, said that the effect of the day of action had been "a relief".

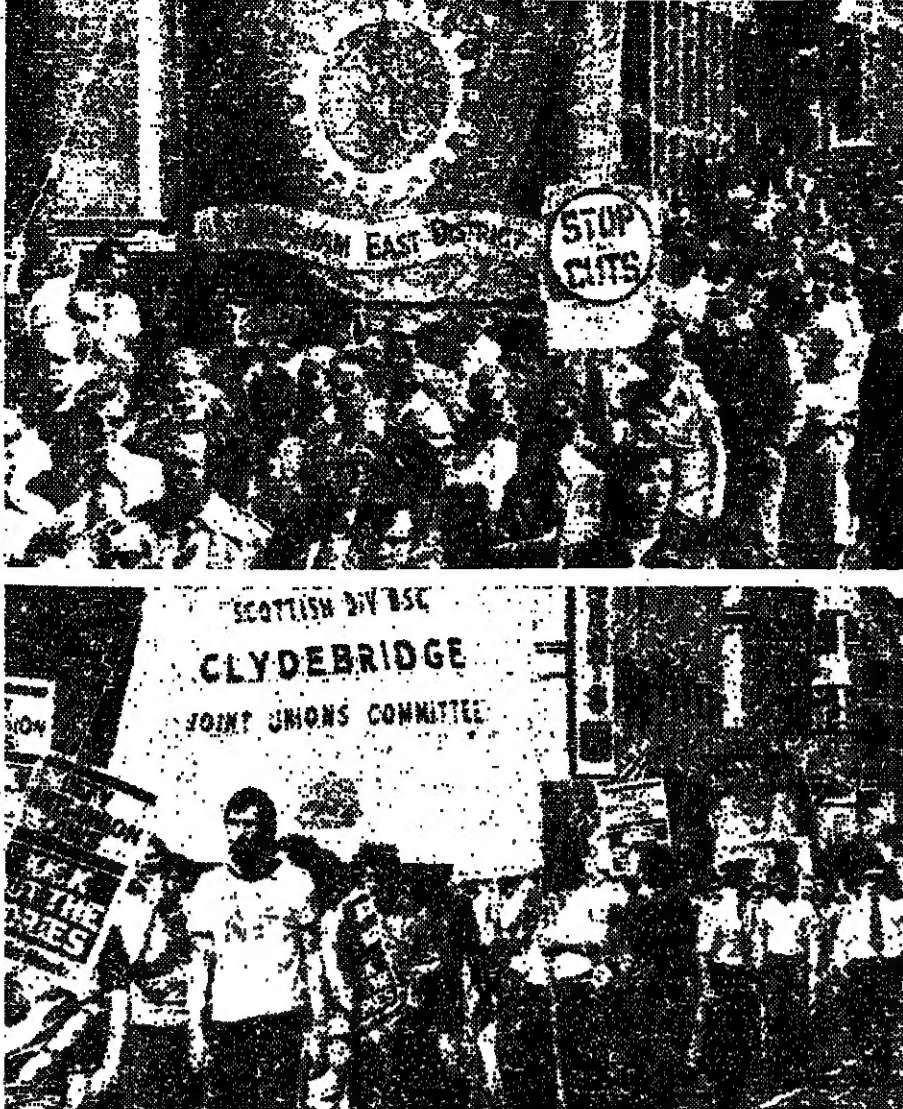
Others stayed at work for fear that the already shaky prospects of their firms would be even further endangered by a strike. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm for work was hardly a demonstration of backing for the Government. A sort of fatalism pervades the atmosphere of Jarrow; so many years have been spent watching and suffering from the decay of the traditional industries, that optimism is difficult to generate. To look at Jarrow is not the depressed and distressing town of yesterday. With a modern shopping centre girded by new council estates, it offers a reasonably prosperous air. Jarrow comes under South has been striving to reverse the industrial collapse although it finds itself increasingly handicapped by the cuts in local government spending and industrial incentives. It has built 66 advance factories in its area and 50 are occupied, but each employs only relatively few people. Mr Frank Thompson, the council's chief executive, said it took a long time to create new industries. "It will be many years before these acorns are sprouting."

Wales: The miners avert a non-event

From Tim Jones, Cardiff. Only the miners saved the day of action in Wales from being almost a non-event yesterday as workers in the private and public sector reported for work normally. The Wales CBI said 30,000 of the 40,000 it estimated had stayed away from work were members of the National Union of Mineworkers. The 35 pits in South Wales were shut at a cost of 30,000 tonnes valued at £1m; but in North Wales Bersham colliery, the only one in the principality to have a secret ballot, operated normally. Most of the 680 miners at the Point of Ayr colliery near by also reported for work. Only three of the coal board's open-cast mines closed and the workforce at the other 13, mainly members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, decided to carry on normally. The Engineering Employers' Federation in South Wales said only 19 of its 153 affiliated companies experienced difficulties. It estimated that most of the 3,393 employees from those companies that took action belonged to one company, Hoover's at Merthyr Tydfil. Production at the Lionern and Port Talbot steelworks was almost normal and a union source estimated that only 4,500 of a 40,000 workforce had stayed away. Union action, however, did close the British Steel's tinplate operation at Ebbw Vale. Most bus services were operating normally although drivers in Mid-Glamorgan obeyed their union leaders. There were no later City trains running into Wales. Four of the five South Wales docks were handling goods as though the call for action had never been made but transport union members halted traffic at Newport dock. One of the few successes for the TUC side was a well-attended rally at Swansea where more than 2,000 demonstrators took part. A senior Wales TUC official admitted privately that the day of action had been a "disaster" in north-east Wales. Mr Ian Keisall, director of the Wales CBI, said: "The so-called day of action has flopped in Wales and the trade union leaders involved have egg on their faces."



On the march: While print workers (left) supported the day of action in Faringdon Street London, yesterday, trade unionists rallied in Birmingham (top) and Glasgow.



BL: Production stopped at only one factory

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent. British Leyland workers ignored the call in such numbers that delighted factory managers abandoned plans to count those who reported. Instead they counted those staying away and found that fewer than 4,000 of the group's 140,000 United Kingdom labour force were absent. Production was halted at only one plant. Most of the 2,000 manual workers stayed away from Albion Glasgow, which produces truck components for Leyland Vehicles. Absenteeism was reported to be "higher than normal" at Cowley car assembly, Castle Bromwich body plant, SU Carburettors, Birmingham, Speke body plant, Liverpool, and the bus factory at Worthington. Unofficial estimates suggest that 80 per cent of employees turned up at those four plants, enabling production to continue with varying difficulties. Many workers had made arrangements to pool their cars. At Longbridge, the group's biggest car plant, the militant shop stewards committee's call for a big demonstration was a dismal failure. Only 100 turned up for a mass meeting on an adjoining park. Shop stewards had forecast 10,000. BL said last night: "We are delighted with the superb turnout today. We have lost very little production thanks to the responsible attitude shown by our employees."

Ulster: Buses and trains run but big firms suffer

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast. The 200,000 members of TUC-affiliated unions in Northern Ireland rejected the strike call. Even the buses and trains were unaffected, which surprised the employers. Northern Ireland Railways said: "Everybody is in. Services are operating normally." Ulsterbus, the state bus company, said there was a full turnout and all services were normal. Belfast airport said no one was on strike. However, the two biggest employers in the province were affected. Harland and Wolff, the shipbuilders, said that between 40 and 50 per cent of its 7,000 workers had stayed away and Short Brothers, the aircraft manufacturers, said that 25 per cent of its 6,700 employees were absent. The Transport and General Workers' Union in Belfast said it was not able to say how many of its 70,000 members in Northern Ireland were on strike but it was not disappointed by the response. "We are pleased," a senior official said. "Several engineering firms have been badly hit. But the Engineering Employers' (Northern Ireland) Association said it had received no reports of trouble from its 150 member companies. Colonel James S'aetor, director of the CBI in Northern Ireland, said he was delighted at the response of the workforce. "It is a tribute to the common sense of the Ulster people."

Scotland: Factory and shipyard closures

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh. The shipbuilding, coal mining, car and steel industries were worst affected yesterday in Scotland. The Scott Lithgow and Govan shipyards on the Clyde were both brought to a halt. The Talbot car plant at Linwood was closed and there was no production at the Ravenscraig works of the British Steel Corporation. Rolls-Royce aero engineering factories at Hillington and East Kilbride were halted and only four of Scotland's 19 coal mines were able to work. Even so, Mr John Davidson, director of the Scottish CBI, described the day of action as "the flop of the year". There were some spectacular closures but the Scottish Engineering Employers' Federation reported that 80 per cent of the workforce had turned out and more would have done so if they had been able to get to work. Large companies and concerns operating normally included Weirs, Babcock Power, Vauxhall, Hoover, the South of Scotland Electricity Board, British Steel (with the exception of Ravenscraig) and a host of other electronics and engineering companies. BP's refinery at Grangemouth worked normally as did chemical and chemical engineering centres and British Leyland at Bathgate. The Albion works of BL were idle and Michelin Tyres in Edinburgh was badly affected. Most banks, shops, offices and the postal service worked normally. In Edinburgh more than 2,000 trade unionists paraded along Princes Street to the Usher Hall for a demonstration rally. The largest Scottish rally was in Glasgow where more than 14,000 turned out and heard speeches from trade union officials. Leith dockers failed to report for work but Grangemouth operated normally. At Aberdeen docks only about half the work force arrived and the ferry from Aberdeen to Shetland did not leave. Although main airports operated normally other transport services were badly disrupted. Many trains were cancelled and the main ferry services to the Western Isles did not sail. British Rail reckoned that 80 per cent of Scottish services had been halted.

FOCUS ON A WORLDWIDE BRAND:

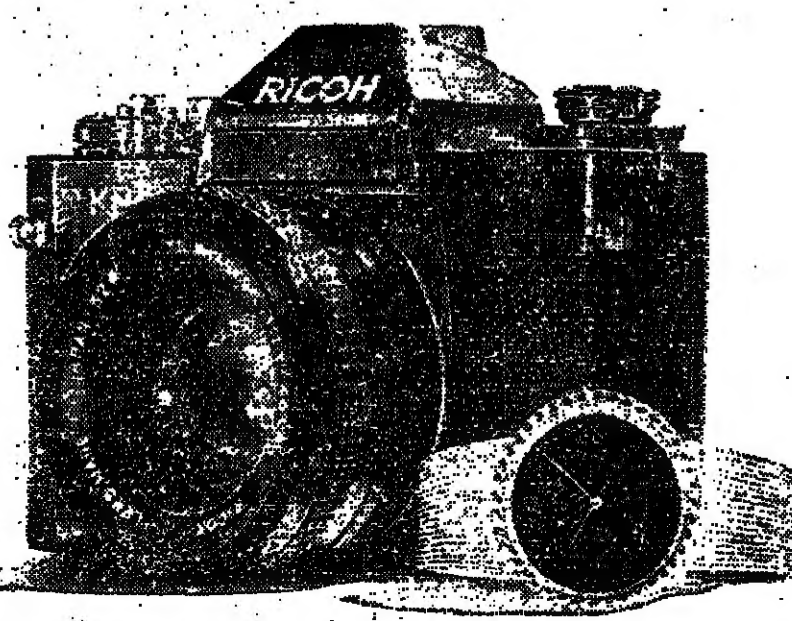
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HOME NEWS

Bristol riot began after police tore man's trousers, report alleges

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Allegations that a police officer tore a young black man's trousers began the riot in Bristol on April 2, according to a report by the Commission for Racial Equality.

Mr Paul Stephenson, the commission's senior regional field officer for the South, says the man, aged 22, insisted on immediate cash compensation from the police. The incident happened during a police raid on the Black and White Cafe. Evidence about it was given by a black community worker who hurried to the cafe on hearing about the raid. A police officer threatened to arrest the man.

Within a short time of the cafe proprietor, Mr Berram Wilks, being taken away in a police car, missiles were hurled at the cafe windows and doors, mainly by black youths on the other side of the road.

While the police cleared the area serious arson and looting took place. "Shops owned by Asians and shops which were known to employ West Indians were protected by local residents and were saved from looting," the report says.

When the police returned at 11.30 pm with riot shields and in strength most of the streets were calm and deserted. Indeed, according to Peter Courtier, the assistant community relations officer in Bristol, the situation at the time

needed only a dozen police officers.

The report says that throughout the rioting there was no violence between black and white members of St Paul's community; it was purely directed against police and property.

Referring to racial prejudice and discrimination in the city, the report speaks of poverty, poor environment and little or no work opportunities for black youths.

The report quotes an estimate by Mr Michael Carney, chairman of an employment working party of Bristol's council for racial equality, that about 9 per cent of Bristol's 6,000 ethnic minority work force is unemployed.

The council was particularly disappointed about the rejection of some of the applications for urban aid that would have benefited ethnic minorities.

The report recommends: "The commission should urge the chief constable the need to strengthen foot-patrol policing in St Paul's, give training in community relations within the force far higher priority than hitherto, and work with the CRE to provide suitable training, material and programmes for senior officers in understanding the cultural, social and economic position of ethnic minorities, particularly black youth, in order that they can devise their own in-service training for all police officers."

Man in fall from 29th floor lands on ledge

By John Roper

A fireman yesterday talked a man to safety from the twenty-ninth floor of the Hilton hotel, London, two hours after he had fallen from the top floor, a storey above, and landed on a window sill.

Last night the man, from Finchley, north London, was in St George's Hospital under psychiatric care.

Police were called when the man, aged 33, was seen on the top floor. For an hour they tried to persuade him to come inside. Officers attempted to haul him to safety but he fell and his shirt was ripped off.

He landed on the next floor and when Station Officer Christopher Bellini arrived he was standing on a window frame and holding on to the balcony with his fingers.

Mr Bellini said: "It was very windy and he was obviously getting very cold without his shirt. We were frightened that he was trying and would fall."

A hook ladder was fixed and Mr Bellini climbed down but the man backed away and appeared in danger of falling off the window sill.

"I climbed down again, and again he backed away," Mr Bellini said. "But this time when I began to climb back up the ladder he followed me."

The man was not staying at the hotel nor was he a member of the staff.



Promenadeers enjoying a day of inaction in Brighton yesterday as the sunny spell continued.

Archbishop praises papal view of other churches

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Pope John Paul II's attitude to relations with other churches was refreshingly positive, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev Robert Runcie, said on his return from Africa where he and the Pope had a 45-minute private conversation. He indicated that several matters had been discussed about which he was not free to speak publicly.

The meeting between the two church leaders, in Accra, Ghana, was the first without careful preparation and formality. Archbishop Runcie pointed out, and "more than fulfilled the expectation which I had that there were advantages in our meeting on African soil". He said he took a personal delight in meeting "such a remarkable and large-hearted Christian leader".

His statement added: "It is clear that we intend to continue

the theological dialogue, but in the context of a common witness and increased pastoral co-operation."

There was speculation before Archbishop Runcie's visit to Africa that one of the subjects that might be raised in his talk with the Pope was the possibility of a papal visit to Britain. The Pope expressed his hope of such a visit in a personal message to the Roman Catholic National Pastoral Congress in Liverpool.

Asked to comment on its likelihood, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, specifically drew attention to the meeting between the two church leaders which was then about to take place in Africa, and the Queen's visit to the Vatican planned for next autumn.

Nothing has happened since to discredit this continuing speculation.

Mary Bell is released from prison and given a job

From Our Correspondent

Mary Bell, who killed two children 12 years ago, was released from prison yesterday, two days before she was officially due to have been released. She was driven from Asham Grange open prison, near York, soon after dawn.

The Home Office would not give details of her whereabouts. Miss Bell had been ordered as the age of 11 to be detained indefinitely after being convicted of the manslaughter of two boys in the Scotswood area of Newcastle.

Next week she will be 23, and after a short holiday she will

start work under the guidance of the probation service.

The prison authorities said she was to be left alone to live a normal life. As a person released on licence, she could at any time be recalled to prison by the Home Secretary. The applied only if she commits other offences, or seriously misbehaves herself.

A year ago Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was behind a programme designed to help her to re-enter society. That included making government training course in office work at Leeds, and working in the kitchens of a cafe near York Minister.

Nuclear energy plan 'dishonest'

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The plan for an expansion of the nuclear energy programme is based on dishonesty, Mr Thomas Burke, a director of Friends of the Earth and a member of the European Environmental Bureau, declared in London last night.

He was the opening speaker for a series, "Towards a Nuclear Future", at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

Mr Burke said critics of nuclear power were often accused of seeking to change society, as if we already lived in the best of all possible worlds. But it seemed not to occur to the nuclear evangelists that their activities might result in profound and unwelcome changes in society.

He said that "the advocates of a non-nuclear future consistently draw attention to the positive transforming effects of the policies they propose, while the supporters of nuclear energy remain equally consistently silent on the social effects of their policies. Yet the choice of a nuclear-electric future carries an implicit choice of a particular type of society."

Mr Burke based his charge of dishonesty on an examination of the way recent decisions on nuclear expansion had been presented. He said it involved "the so-called technical techniques of cutting difficult decisions into thin and separately digestible slices in order to slip them past potential opposition."

He supported that allegation by contending that the recent decision to re-balance Britain's nuclear commitment during the coming decade had been presented with careful ambiguity and described as a minimum ordering programme. That description did not bear inspection, he maintained, when seen against the Government's policy set out in Energy Paper 39.

Not only that, but an additional 40,000 megawatts of nuclear power will be installed by the year 2000, and another 60,000 megawatts in the two decades afterwards.

"Achieving this would involve ordering not less than four nuclear power stations a year, costing in excess of £5,000m a year from 1984 until well into the next century," he said.

"It is quite clear that the so-called minimum ordering

In brief

Minister defen student fees

The Government's objection requiring overseas students pay full-cost fees was not cut the number coming to Britain but to reduce expenditure, Mr Mark Carstairs, Secretary of State for Education said yesterday.

Mr Carstairs, addressing a meeting of Conservatives in City, said institutions were to admit as many students they chose.

ITN peace talks make no progress

Talks between striking vision technicians and Independent Television News executives broke up last night, an indication of an end to dispute over new electronic news gathering techniques which had kept ITN off screen since Friday.

Aldermanic victory

Mr Francis McWilliam, barrister, was admitted to Court of Aldermen of the City of London on Tuesday. He was elected to the Aldermanic election for Alderman ward at the attempt, defeating Mr De Silk, a solicitor. Mr Silk twice defeated Mr McWilliam but was rejected by the court.

NUJ resignations

Seven employees of the National Union of Journalists have left the union since recent printing dispute in most of the union's members ignored a union call to cooperate in production.

Boy on murder charge

A boy aged 15 appears before Glasgow Sheriff Court, yesterday, charged with murdering an elderly man in a hotel. The boy is charged with murdering a homeless alcoholic after a fire on Monday.

Whitelaw call for more use of probation

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, wants more emphasis put on the use of probation as a method of curbing overcrowding in prisons.

He told the Central Council of Probation and After-Care Committees yesterday that the prison population of about 44,000, the biggest Britain had had, was dangerously high.

"The Government will give its full support to any initiative leading to greater use of probation in place of custody where the circumstances are appropriate," Mr Whitelaw said.

During the 10 years to 1978 there was a disturbing decline in the number of people on probation while the total of offenders rose. The proportion of those sentenced for indictable offences who were put on

probation fell from 15 per cent in 1968 to five per cent in 1978.

While he made it clear that he was not seeking to tell the courts their business, Mr Whitelaw is anxious for their support. He said there was evidence that community service was to some extent being used as an alternative to probation. Almost 14,000 people received community service orders in 1978.

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Power inspectors' recruiting drive fails

By Peter Hennessy

A twelve-month advertising campaign by the Government's Health and Safety Executive has failed to recruit any scientists to make good a 20 per cent deficiency in the number of inspectors needed to ensure the safe operation of Britain's 16 civil nuclear power stations, either running or under construction.

The annual conference in Eastbourne of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which represents nuclear inspectors, was told this week the dangers that might involve a risk to public safety if the numbers are not made

up. From being 5 per cent down on its full complement of staff in 1977, the nuclear inspectorate now employs 82 inspectors, 22 short of the 104 needed.

An inspector explained: "At present we can just cope. If there is any more loss of staff we will run into difficulties. We cannot afford to have a nuclear accident, not just for the sake of this country, but the world."

Under the Health and Safety Act, 1974, any one of the nuclear inspectors can stop a nuclear power station by revoking its operating licence.

In the past, one inspector been allocated to each civil nuclear site. Because of shortage, there is already a case of a single inspector having to cover two nuclear stations, at Windscale and Calder Hall in Cumbria. The report of the problem, inspectors believe, lies in government's plan to disperse the nuclear inspectorate to Merseyside in 1985 and the gap between £3,000 and £5,000 received by a principal nuclear inspector and scientists in comparable positions with the electricity industry.

Secretary '15% to blame for her dismissal'

From Our Correspondent

The social and welfare secretary of a language school for foreign students who lost her job after colleagues complained about her conduct, yesterday won her claim that she had been unfairly dismissed.

An industrial tribunal decided, however, that Miss Janet Lawler, aged 27, of The Parkway, Maudslayi, Bedfordshire, was 15 per cent to blame for her dismissal from the Bedford English Studies Centre.

In a written judgment, Mr William Carruthers, the tri-

bunal chairman, said that if the parties could not agree compensation the case would have to be brought back to the tribunal for a decision.

Mr Carruthers said office staff should not be too prudish about colleagues' behaviour.

"Some matters were those some people might not mind at all, showing one's operation scar, for instance, or wearing a stripper or showing underwear."

"We cannot see a great deal wrong with that, unless it obviously causes offence," Mr Carruthers said.

Man who aided wife's suicide put on probation

A husband who helped his wife to commit suicide was put on probation yesterday after being told by a judge that he should not have found himself in a criminal court.

Bertram Jackson, aged 59, was "goaded and enticed" by his wife of 30 years, Evelyn, into helping her to commit suicide, said Mr Patrick Hamlin, for the prosecution, at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Jackson of Spring Rise, Egham, Surrey, denied murdering his wife, aged 53, in October last year, but he admitted aiding and abetting her suicide. That plea was accepted, and he was put on probation for two years.

Mr Hamlin said Mr Jackson put a plastic bag over her head after she had taken drugs,

Soccer violence reduced in West Midlands

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, said yesterday that in the past year there had been less football violence in his area.

Nevertheless football grounds had continued to present public order problems, he said. During the year 214 matches had been played, with 100 incidents of violence, compared with 1,000 incidents in the year 1978.

Sir Philip, in his report for 1979, said improvements, more severe court sentences, and improved police methods of controlling supporters, have seen a welcome reduction in the amount of violence in and around football grounds.

BR will charge 50p to carry rush-hour cycles

British Rail's free cycle scheme is being revised in London area from June 2. Cyclists will again be allowed to take machines on rush-hour trains but they will have to pay 50p a day to do so.

They can use those trains arriving at many London stations between 7.45 and 8.45 the morning and leaving between 4.30 and 6.30 in the evening. But at Southern Region stations and on services in Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street stations, a complete ban on cycles remains during rush hours.

Outside those times, cycles will be carried free of charge.

The free scheme began 1977, but after commuters complained that cyclists delay them at station barriers a total rush-hour ban was introduced.

US fellowship for 'Guardian' man

David Leigh, a reporter with the Guardian and former on the staff of The Times, has been awarded the Fellowship of the Washington Post.

The fellowship will give or opportunity to each year a British reporter to work at the Washington Post and to travel in the United States. Mr Leigh, aged 34, was selected by competition with more than hundred British journalists.

Family transplant

Brian Horner, aged 29, of Southend Hospital, Essex, yesterday after the second kidney transplant from a member of his family in nine years.

WEST EUROPE

Left Bank protest leads to violence

From Ian Murray
Paris, May 14

Several thousand young people joined an often violent protest march in the Left Bank of Paris this afternoon, to mark the death on the previous day of a demonstrator, aged 30, who was killed when he jumped through a roof at the Paris VII University of Jussieu.

The demonstration march today lasted for about four hours and at times there were running battles between riot police and groups of young marchers, many of whom had come equipped for a fight. They wore crash helmets and wrapped scarves round their faces as protection against tear gas. Some carried lead pipe clubs.

The death of the demonstrator yesterday has given a martyr to the cause which has been disrupting normal life on a number of campuses across France in recent weeks. Several universities, including Jussieu, have been closed by strikes in protest at new Government measures to strictly control the entry of foreign students.

These strikes have been coupled with occupations of the university buildings in a number of cases and there have been violent clashes between students and police. At Jussieu there have been



An armed plainclothes policeman confronts young demonstrators during the violent protest march in Paris.

almost daily battles between the police and the occupying students for the past five days. Yesterday's violence started when a bus was hijacked and set on fire near the university. Police made a number of charges round the area and eventually into the buildings.

Demonstrators could be seen on the rooftops hurling furniture down on to the police. As the riot squad charged into the building in the late afternoon one of these demonstrators was seen to jump on to the filmy asbestos roof of a staircase. He plunged to his death.

According to police he was running away from a fight with other students. According to the students he was running away from a particularly violent police assault. In any event, the students are strongly critical of the police action in storming into the building.

Despite other violent incidents at Grenoble, Caen and Rennes—and despite hunger strikes by foreign students, the protest movement so far has done no more than threaten the date on which examinations may be held.

Terrorists try to kidnap Portuguese minister

Lisbon, May 14.—A left-wing terrorist group, with ties to the West German Baader Meinhof gang, plumed Portugal into political violence today with the kidnapping of a member of the Finance Minister and separate actions in which a policeman was killed and two suburban post offices robbed.

The little known April 25 Popular Forces (FP-25) in an anonymous telephone call to the national news agency, ANOP, claimed that a commando group, which wounded a policeman, had failed in its attempt to seize Senator Amílcar Cavaco E. Silva, the Finance Minister, from his home earlier in the day.

There was no official confirmation of the claimed kidnapping attempt.

Earlier in the day, a policeman standing guard at the minister's home in the Lapa neighbourhood was shot in the chest by a sawn-off shotgun when he tried to question three people who drove repeatedly past the house.

Authorities said the would-be kidnapers left the policeman slightly wounded, abandoned their car and ran off.

During the day, police announced they had arrested three members of the terrorist group after a paramilitary guard was shot and killed when he tried to question a hitch-hiker on a country road near the southern town of Alcoidim.

They said Senator Ovídio Marques, aged 21, shot and killed Senator Agostinho Ferreira, aged 42, with a "military revolver" when the Republican National Guardsman tried to question him.

The victim's brother, who had given the gunman a lift, and another guardsman overpowered Senator Marques.

He was said to have an automatic pistol and ammunition as well as hand grenades. Senator Marques and the other two men, Senator Luis Filipe Martins Lopes, aged 24, and Senator Cristovão Mendes Jacinto, aged 36, were said to have claimed membership of FP-25 which seeks to preserve the "true" conquests of Portugal's 1974 army coup.

Industrial action: Portuguese dock workers today called a two-day strike to begin at midnight in protest at the terms of a recent labour agreement.

Ministers agree on improving forces

Continued from page 1

United Nations resolution on sanctions, which the Nine have promised to implement, did not cover existing trade.

In a separate statement, Mr Pym said that as far as Britain was concerned present trade contracts would not be affected. He added that the United States did not fully understand that even the limited action envisaged by the Nine would be much more expensive for them than the full American embargo was for the United States.

A final decision on sanctions against Iran is to be taken by EEC foreign ministers at their meeting in Naples.

Asked about participation in the Moscow Olympics, Mr Muskie said that a boycott was "an important and essential message to the Soviet Union", and it was "incomprehensible that citizens of democratic countries, athletes or otherwise, could not see this".

The Nato ministers reached broad agreement over the main objectives of the meeting, which were to take what steps seemed necessary in the light of the Afghanistan crisis and the further commitments which the Americans are preparing for outside the Nato area.

They approved short-term measures designed to accelerate force improvements over the next three to five years. They comprise: A speedier build-up of wartime reserves in Europe, faster improvement in electronic warfare capability, the positioning of more heavy equipment in Europe for the use of reinforcements from the United States, and the allocation of European civil wide-bodied aircraft to help fly over these reinforcements and their weapons in a crisis.

Spanish editor to be tried for insulting police

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, May 14

A newspaper editor who was fined and given a three-month sentence only five days ago for contempt of constituted authority, has been ordered to stand trial on another charge, this time for "insulting the police".

The new case involving Señor Juan Luis Cebrian, the editor-in-chief of the independent Madrid newspaper *El País*, is linked to the publication of advertisements announcing the funerals of two young men "killed by police" during student demonstrations in the capital.

They died of bullet wounds after police opened fire on rioters who allegedly surrounded them. The results of an investigation into the incident have not yet been announced and no one has been brought to trial so far in connection with the killings.

Señor Cebrian was formally notified yesterday that he is to be tried.

In the past four years he has been tried five times.

Unruly Arsenal fans miss Valencia match

Brussels, May 14.—More than 20 Arsenal fans in Brussels for their team's European Cup Winners Cup Final match tonight, were being arrested after a series of incidents, police said.

Most will be charged with fighting, drunkenness or stealing. They all missed the game against Valencia. No Spanish supporters had been arrested.

The British Consulate said 14,000 fans were expected, but none of the incidents had been reported to it.

Many of the fans paraded flags and Arsenal banners while others confronted Valencia supporters and set off fireworks before being moved on by police.—Reuters.

Date set for customs men's trial

From Alun McGregor
Geneva, May 14

June 17 has been set for the opening of the trial before a Zurich court of two French financial investigators who were arrested in Basle last month while meeting a former Zurich employee of the Union Bank of Switzerland. They are accused of having intended to secure from him a list of names of French holders of accounts.

The principal accused, M Bernard Rui, aged 38, was released last night on bail of 50,000 Swiss francs (£13,227). His colleague, M Pierre Schultz, aged 51, accused by the Swiss of being an accomplice, was freed on Friday night. They had been held in separate prisons.

According to his counsel, charges against M Rui include illegal activities on behalf of a foreign state, economic espionage and violation of the federal secrecy law on banks and savings banks.

The lawyer said the men's Swiss contact, Mr Hermann Stroehlin, has been questioned by the authorities as a witness.

According to Swiss newspapers, he served to lure the Frenchmen, from a special unit of the customs administration, to a rendezvous at the buffet of Basle railway station.

Arrests in Paris court as women are remanded

From Our Correspondent
Paris, May 14

Three West German Women, wanted for questioning about terrorist activities, made a brief appearance before the French Court of Appeal this afternoon. The hearing ended with a demonstration in court in which five young people were arrested.

One of the three women, Fraulein Sieglinde Hoffman, is wanted in West Germany in connection with the murder in 1977 of Herr Jürgen, a director of the Dresdner Bank. In court today she turned on the interpreter and told him not to shout so loudly after she had refused to answer questions or to confirm her identity.

The other two, Fraulein Ingrid Barabas and Fraulein Regina Nicolai, also refused to

Corsican autonomists reply with guns to sentences

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 14

The reaction of Corsican autonomists to the heavy sentences handed down by the Court for State Security last night on seven of their comrades responsible for a series of bomb attacks in Ajaccio in July, 1978, has not been long delayed. A riot police bus stationed in front of the Italian Embassy on the Avenue d'Iena, in the heart of Paris, was sprayed with several bursts of machine-gun fire shortly before 7 am.

Shots were also fired at other riot police patrolling the avenue. Four men were injured, one seriously, but his life is not in danger. A home-made bomb thrown at the bus

exploded a few yards away but did not cause any damage.

It is the first in a long series of attacks by Corsican nationalists to claim any victims. Usually, their bombs are aimed solely at building and state property.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed by a man who rang the French news agency Agence France-Presse within half an hour of it taking place. "We want to make it quite clear," he said, "that it was not aimed at the Italian Embassy itself, but solely at the police which daily strike at the Corsican people in our country. This is a first reply to the verdict of the Court for State Security which gave very heavy sentences to Corsican nationalist militants."

OVERSEAS

US measures to control Cuban refugee influx

From David Cross
Washington, May 14

President Carter today announced steps which will initially stop the flight of refugees from Cuba, but could in the long run lead to an orderly exit of a limited number of them.

After an emergency meeting with his key advisers on the Cuban and Haitian refugee problem at the White House, Mr Carter appeared on television. The situation was extremely critical, he said, both for the refugees and for the American authorities trying to handle the influx.

He laid the blame on Dr Fidel Castro, who had refused to permit a "safe and orderly evacuation" of his citizens to the United States. As a result of the mass exodus at least seven Cubans had died because of heavy seas between Cuba and Key West, in Florida.

The new policy he was outlining was based on three principles: To treat the refugees with fairness and humanity, to enforce existing American laws and to find a solution, with other Western nations, to their plight.

The President said the United States was ready to start an air and sea lift for certain kinds of refugees. These included Cubans with relations in the United States, political prisoners, and those suffering in the American and Peruvian missions in Havana.

The Administration would have aircraft and ships ready for the transfer of such refugees, but processing of them must take place in Cuba rather than in the United States, as at present. He expected Dr Castro to agree to such a suggestion, although he had no assurances that he would, he said.

Mr Carter also said the Administration would open family registration offices in Miami and possibly other American cities where there are many Cuban-Americans, to receive the names of relatives eligible to enter the United States.

Meanwhile, United States coastguards would be informing all boats on their way to Cuba and those already there to pick up refugees to return home empty. Ships' captains and owners who defied the order would be subject to fines and other penalties, including the confiscation of their vessels, Mr Carter said.

In addition, he said that extradition proceedings would be started in the United States to return some 400 Cuban criminals, whom Dr Castro had freed and expelled with the refugees.

Mr Carter said the Administration would consult other nations and international organizations like the United Nations and the Organization of American States to find a permanent solution to the refugee problem.

Iran alleges US sent in team of saboteurs

Tehran, May 14.—President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said today he had received information from the United States that an American sabotage squad had landed in Iran to create unrest.

He told the state radio: "This morning, I had a telephone call from the United States saying that 96 Americans had been brought into various places and it is understood they will start sabotage operations within two weeks." But he gave no indication of who had given the information.

The President said 19 Iranians, who were long-standing residents of the United States, had been sent in to lead the operations.

He ordered the security forces to neutralize the sabotage plot, adding that if some incidents did occur this should not be seen as a reflection on the armed forces.

Part of the sabotage plot was to create suspicion among Iranians about the loyalty of the armed forces, he claimed.

The Prosecutor-General's office announced today that two Americans had been arrested in Iran in connection with the abortive hostage-rescue mission and are being held in prison in Tehran. Their names were not disclosed.—Reuters and AP.

Liberian officers arrested for plotting counter coup

Monrovia, May 14.—Several Liberian Army officers have been arrested for preparing a counter coup against the new military Government.

Mr Benson Pearson, the Defence Minister, said today.

Mr Pearson did not elaborate, but said he would give further details later. Witnesses said at least 15 people were arrested.

The new Government, led by Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, aged 28, came to power in a military coup on April 12. The coup, carried out by non-commissioned officers, turned the command structure in the Army on its head.

The People's Redemption Council, which has assumed all executive and legislative powers, consists of sergeants, corporals, and privates.

Following an international outcry against the executions of prominent Liberians, Sergeant Doe announced there would be no more. But trials of officials from the deposed government of President Tolbert, are continuing.—Reuters.

13 killed as S African train hits bus

Solomonville, South Africa, May 14.—A goods train crashed into a bus packed with black commuters today killing at least 13 people and injuring 56 others, 16 seriously.

Hospital officials said the death toll could be even higher. Many of the injured were treated in the corridors of the small Pietersburg Hospital, about 25 miles from the crash site.

Police said the bus may have stalled on a level crossing.

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OVERSEAS

President Carter and Mr Reagan both near to nomination

From David Cross

Washington, May 14—President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan have once again been beaten by their Democratic and Republican challengers for the presidential nominations of their parties. Clear victories by both men in yesterday's primaries in Maryland and Nebraska have brought them both to within 10 per cent of the total delegates they need to win the nominations outright at the national conventions in the summer.

On the Republican side, the former Governor of California, Mr George Bush, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, by a five to one margin in Nebraska and by seven percentage points in Maryland.

Mr John Anderson, the member of the House of Representatives who has withdrawn from the Republican contest, to stand in the general election in November, still has the lead in both states and picked up a 9 per cent share of the vote in Maryland and 6 per cent in Nebraska.

Because of Mr Reagan's perceived strength in the Middle West, Mr Bush had not bothered to campaign actively in Nebraska and his poor performance there clearly reflects this. But during the final days of the election campaign in Maryland, he had tried to woo liberal Republicans in urban areas like Baltimore and the Washington suburbs although his efforts failed to compensate for Mr Reagan's strength in the rural areas.

Senator Edward Kennedy, too, had worked hard in the urban areas of Maryland to persuade Democrats that he alone could resolve the country's worsening economic problems. But his effort gained him only 38 per cent of the

total vote, compared with Mr Carter's 47 per cent share. The results were identical in Nebraska for both men.

The most worrying aspect of the results for Mr Carter, in particular, was the large number of uncommitted Democrats—10 per cent in each state—who felt unable to vote for either candidate. This must bode ill for Mr Carter now that he has set his sights on beating Mr Reagan in November.

Predictably, both front-runners were delighted with yesterday's results, while the losers promised to soldier on to the next round of primaries next week.

Voters go to the polls in Michigan and Oregon on Tuesday and in Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky and Nevada the week after that. The final round of primary elections will take place on June 3 when three huge states—California, New Jersey and Ohio—cast their ballots for Democratic and Republican delegates.

If Mr Reagan fares as well as expected during the rest of this month, he may well have the Republican nomination sewn up before the June 3 primaries. Mr Carter is, however, unlikely to have secured all the delegates he needs quite as quickly.

According to today's delegate count by United Press International, Mr Reagan has 871 delegates, of the 908 he needs to win the nomination, while President Carter has 1,521 delegates of the 1,666 he needs.

The results of yesterday's primaries were as follows:

State	Democrat	Rep	Uncommitted
MD	Carter 47 per cent	Reagan 38 per cent	Anderson 9 per cent
NE	Carter 47 per cent	Reagan 38 per cent	Anderson 9 per cent

Uganda leader is accused of ridiculing armed forces

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, May 14

A presidential commission, so far unidentified, has announced that it has taken over the duties of President Godfrey Binaisa in Uganda, after the backing of the armed forces. The announcement of the dismissal of Mr Binaisa, who was installed as President last June, was made in a statement signed by Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Labour Minister, as chairman of the Military Commission of the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front.

It said the Presidential Commission would have three or four members, but they were not named. It is assumed that Mr Muwanga is the leading figure in the commission.

Close to Mr Muwanga is the Army chief of staff, Brigadier David Oyite-Ojok, whose refusal to accept a dismissal order from President Binaisa precipitated the crisis last weekend.

Brigadier Oyite-Ojok, who was

in Kampala today, gave the impression of being in full control of the situation.

The statement announcing Mr Binaisa's dismissal accused him of betraying Ugandans and Tanzanians who had died in the fight to overthrow President Amin, "degrading and ridiculing" the Tanzanian and Ugandan armed forces, of promoting tribalism, and of corruption.

The Cabinet was dissolved, and executive authority vested in a presidential commission.

Mr Binaisa remained at State House, Entebbe, which is guarded by Tanzanian troops. Mr Muwanga and Brigadier Oyite-Ojok are supporting Dr Milton Obote, the former President, who has been in exile in Tanzania since 1971, and who recently announced that he would return to Uganda on May 27. Ugandans say they regard the coup as a preliminary to a move to install Dr Obote as President.

Bishops complain that pressure of work in Vatican delays important decisions

Pope's travels put church administration under strain

From Peter Nichols

Rome, May 14

Pope John Paul II returned this week from his sweep through black African countries to a bare two months of routine here before setting off on his next long journey. This will take him to Brazil and will be followed, probably in November, by a Far Eastern tour.

The rewards, such as they may be, of these journeys are now being more rationally weighed against the disadvantages. The Catholic Church's central administration, for which the Pope is ultimately responsible, is under strain to say the least. To give one example, from a country which will probably be a stopping-point on the Pope's Asian swing in the autumn: the ten bishops of Thailand had on the agenda of their episcopal conference last week the problem of what to do when they can obtain no answer from the Vatican to letters on subjects of real importance.

Their particular worry concerned plans for coming to Rome to report to the Pope on the state of their dioceses. A visit to Rome at regular intervals is obligatory on all bishops, and this visitation ad limina apostolorum is especially important for bishops who have little other chance to come to Europe. It represents a symbol of the Roman Church's unity.

The Thai bishops, by the time their national conference opened, had written three times to the Vatican with their proposals. The idea was to set off for Rome on May 15 and spend a month on the journey. As they had received no reply, they could only decide to forget about their plans until an answer came from Rome. They also decided not to write again until their previous letters had been answered. Even if the Pope should shake off his jet-lag to deal with their case immediately, he is hardly likely to get them on their way to Rome by the day after tomorrow.

They may feel neglected, but not alone. One Thai bishop reported that their Indian and Indonesian colleagues were having the same difficulties in obtaining a reply from the Vatican to their own plans for ad limina visits. The Pro-Nuncio in Bangkok, the Vatican's official representative, could think of no better way to tell the bishops that the office of the Papal Household, with which they were dealing, was very busy.

These journeys are rough in terms of news value, and the highly publicized excursions of the Pope in the Roman Church's history are important because they represent not only an opportunity to

talk to the head of the Church, which must be seen as an encouragement to someone working solidly as best he can among Buddhists and other people (there are 0.4 per cent Catholics out of the total Thai population), but a chance to return to the physical inspiration provided by the apostolic association of the Church's historic centre.

This ignoring of distant pastors also reduces the credibility of the Pope's own acceptance of the idea of collegiality about which he speaks so much, meaning the responsibility of all the bishops in the government of the Church as a whole. If they cannot manage to penetrate the Curia to the point of fixing dates for their regular journeys to Rome, prescribed by Roman law, they can hardly be expected to feel co-responsible.

Thai Catholics genuinely hope that the Pope's Far Eastern journey will bring him to Bangkok. They feel it will strengthen their numerically weak position and help them in their more open role in Thai society which they have attempted to develop in the last decade. Their work in collaboration with Buddhists, in organizing agricultural co-operatives, leadership courses in the rural areas and loans in the form of crops and animals, has marked a notable evolution in Catholic affairs. And it has not

been without its dangers given the nature of the regime. They feel that the presence, however fleeting, of an internationally famous Pope would be a help, whatever it may do to the bureaucratic work accumulating behind him in Rome.

That is not the case in the Philippines, where there are a surprising number of Roman Catholics who feel that the Pope would have been advised not to go to Manila, although the country is the one solidly Catholic country in the whole of Asia.

Of course, the crowds will cheer. But two issues keep arising in talks with committed Catholics in the Philippines about the projected visit. One is that it cannot but lend prestige to the regime of President Marcos and his wife, the "conjugal dictatorship" as it is locally called. The other is that the Pope's visit has already been postponed twice because, on at least one occasion, the ruling pair showed every intention of insisting on being host rather than the bishops who had officially invited the Pope.

The second reason is that the Roman Church in the Philippines is, in part, uneasily emerging from its traditional posture as a part of the establishment. It has the opposite problem to Thai Catholics. This has meant emerging from an uncritical position to one which makes the Church—or that part of it willing to take risks—the

only institution able to oppose the Government's excesses, particularly in the field of the behaviour of the military under a regime of martial law.

Even supposedly conservative bishops point out that there is no really strictly religious reason for the Pope's journey to the Philippines. The "ode religious" event over which he presides will be the beatification ceremony due to take place in honour of Lorenzo Ruiz. A ceremony of this kind in fact normally takes place in Rome.

These doubts about the advisability of a visit from the Pope do not, of course, represent anything like the whole spectrum of Roman Catholic opinion in the Philippines. Nevertheless, one can only hope that they are reported frankly to Rome and that someone there will have the time to evaluate them while preparing the next batch of 50 or so speeches for Brazil.

The Church in Brazil according to authoritative local press reports, is so split about the visit that two different initiatives have been put forward, depending on whether the Pope will spend more time in the prosperous regions with hope for the future or among the urban poor, and the exploited inhabitants of the rural areas. There may well be something to be said for a long pause for reflection.

Egypt calls for peace talks to be resumed

From Our Correspondent

Cairo, May 14

President Sadat of Egypt said today that he had agreed to urge President Carter to resume the suspended negotiations with Israel over Palestinian autonomy, despite the "formidable" gap separating both sides.

He told Parliament that he did not believe a definite agreement would be reached with Israel by the May 26 deadline. However, Egypt had to go on with talks as specified by the Middle East peace accords.

In his address, President Sadat also said he revoked martial law, abolished two taxes related to defence, ordered price decreases on essential commodities and banned extremist religious movements.

Mr Sadat announced that he would head the Government, assuming the duties of Prime Minister, but it was not immediately known whether he would also take the title.

On the negotiations with Israel, he said it would be "very dangerous" if the parties failed to reach a formula on self-rule for the 1,200,000 Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

His aides discounted the possibility of an American-

Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting

Israeli view: Notwithstanding the evidence of failure, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister maintained that steady progress was being made on the West Bank autonomy talks, which he expected to resume shortly (our Diplomatic correspondent writes).

Mr Shamir, who was speaking at the end of a private visit to London, said he never regarded May 26 as a deadline and that it would not be a tragedy if negotiations ran on "another couple of weeks". Pressed on this timetable, he said: "Months are also composed of weeks."

Describing his talk with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, on Tuesday as useful, Mr Shamir said he was convinced that the British Government would not do anything to upset the Camp David process. There was no question of promoting a British or European initiative. In any case, it would be impossible to amend the United Nations Resolution 242.

Asked why he remained hopeful, Mr Shamir said he had taken part in negotiations before. Progress had been made. Although there were difficulties and differences, they had achieved solutions. The talks would go on, step by step.



Mr Ian Smith pointing out to Mr Robert Mugabe the Prime Minister's seat after his successor made for the Opposition benches by mistake at the opening of Parliament.

Zimbabwe's first Parliament opens

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, May 14

In a colourful and highly disciplined ceremony in exceptionally warm sun weather, President Canaan Banana today formally opened the first session of the first Parliament of Zimbabwe.

The state opening adhered faithfully to the pattern of colonial times, the only difference being that blacks dominated the proceedings. Two former white prime ministers—Mr Ian Smith and Mr Garfield Todd—were, however, present in the House of Assembly, as was Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

President Banana's speech was one of planning for reconstruction in a new state after a bitter war, which had badly ravaged the land and its people. He promised that everything possible would be done to reconstruct and improve the economy and for this purpose a resettlement fund would be established.

Mindful of the current wave of labour unrest and strikes in the country and the promises made to the people who voted

the Zanu (PF) Party into power, the President promised that everything would be done to improve wages and working conditions. He also spoke of the intention of giving equal pay to women.

House of Assembly members would be of paramount importance and by the end of the year all municipalities would be "democratized"—by having black majorities in city and town councils. Several new health and education facilities were also promised.

President Banana said the Government would pursue a foreign policy of non-alignment, with the emphasis on Zimbabwe being an African state whose principal interests should be directed towards the problems of neighbouring states.

Zimbabwe, he added, would follow a policy of peaceful co-existence with its neighbours and maintain links with its traditional trading partners.

This can be interpreted to mean that Mr Mugabe's Government has no intention of severing trade ties with South Africa.

Mr Claude Collard, the chairman, said the delegates voted to attend the games, one abstained and one delegate was not present.

The motion approved by the committee stated: "The decisions of the French Olympic Committee are based on strictly sporting criteria on which the federations concerned are competent in respect of the rules of International Olympic Committee."

Mr Collard said political questions, particularly the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, were not discussed. "It is not up to us to take political decisions. This is the Government's business. Our task is to take sporting decisions."

The committee's decision was influenced by French athletes who urged participation in the games, he said. "We could not leave the athletes in doubt any longer. Their morale was a major factor in our decision."

Boycott likely: West German Olympic officials today looked certain to endorse the American boycott. Latest polls predicted a 1 vote in favour of a boycott, while the National Olympic Committee general assembly voted in Düsseldorf tomorrow.

Australian tames lions of the Senate

From Frank Vogt

US Economics Correspondent

Washington, May 14

Senator Adlai Stevenson, Illinois, lamented today that after two days of intense "noise" into the White House dealings of Mr. Ronald Reagan, the Australian newspaper publisher and business man, he felt like a "corroborated" to conclude: "The death was due to natural causes, under mysterious circumstances."

Mr. Murdoch's name on the United States Senate banking committee, who or two days had called 11 witnesses to try to discover a link between a \$290m (£120m) loan given by the United States to the Australian government, but which is owned by Mr. Murdoch.

The committee failed to call a string of officials from the White House, but Mr. Murdoch's name was prominently asserted that they knew nothing about the loan. Mr. Robert Strauss, the Texas campaign manager, said that he knew nothing about Mr. Murdoch's affairs.

The investigation raised serious questions about the competence of some of the Ex-Im bank's directors and showed clearly that Mr. Murdoch is a highly skilled negotiator, but it failed to the Mr. Murdoch's airline and newspaper dealings together into a White House scandal.

Mr. Murdoch remarked to a committee that "some people are always looking for co-spiracies".

He also stated that "neither at the luncheon nor at any other time with the President or any body else connected with the White House or the President campaign—did I or anyone else representing Ansett discuss the purchase of Boeing aircraft or the Exim loan."

In any event, the New York Post endorsement was total unrelated to any matter before the committee of the candidates.

Mr. Murdoch added that he was not disturbed by the committee's hearings and all that had been said about his possible White House dealings. "I publish newspapers and have been subject to misleading publicity in the past, but I am personally able to keep this situation perspective."

Vital games vote today by Germany

Washington, May 14—The United States Government, "extremely disappointed" with the French Olympic Committee decision to take part in the Moscow Games, State Department spokesman said.

Another source said the United States had hoped the French would delay any decision until Thursday, when the West German Olympic Committee makes its decision.

The German vote is more significant because a number of countries have said they would follow suit. No country, yet said it would follow a French decision to boycott, adding that the United States still hopes the West Germans, Dutch, Italians and Spaniards will support the boycott.

Afghanistan not discussed: The French Olympic Committee's decision to favour of going to Moscow was discussed at a meeting of the committee attended by heads of the French Olympic sports federations.

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Art auction attracts record bids

From Geraldine Norman

New York, May 14

Christie's best Sotheby's in two days of record breaking picture sales in New York this week.

Sotheby's sold 40 paintings from the Garbisch collection for a total of \$14.8m (about £6.5m) on Monday. But Christie's sold 10 paintings from the collection of Henry Ford II for \$18.4m (about £8.2m) yesterday.

The sensation of the auction was Van Gogh's "Le Jardin du Pape", which sold for \$5.2m. Christie's had been suggesting a price around \$2m before the sale. The work was painted in Arles in October, 1888. In 1958 Sotheby's sold the painting for \$12,000.

It is not certain whether this will now be classed as the most expensive painting ever sold at auction. Since 1970 this place of honour has been held by Vincent van Gogh's "Portrait of Juan de Parra", which fetched \$23,310,000 at Christie's in London. But in those days no buyer's premium was charged, and moreover the dollar-sterling exchange rate has since slipped.

Adding in the premium, Sotheby's Van Gogh price comes out at \$2,503,282.

The buyer's name has not been revealed. He was bidding by telephone from outside the



An unknown bidder paid £2.31m for this Van Gogh painting.

building and the phone could have been linked to anywhere in the world. The underbidder, also unnamed, was at the auction and they fought a dogged duel for possession.

The next price paid was \$3.9m for Cezanne's "Paysan en Blouse Bleue", one of the artist's most powerful portraits. It shows the sitter posed with Cezanne's earliest known painting as a background.

Christie's were suggesting a price around \$2.5m the day before the sale. It was bought by Mr Eugene Thaw, the New York dealer.

Sotheby's big success in the Garbisch sale was a \$3m Picasso. It is a large classical figure of 1923 entitled "Saltimbanque Seated with Arms

Crossed". Sotheby's estimate was around \$2m. The painting was bought by the Japanese dealer, Jannamoro, acting on behalf of the Bridgestone Museum of Fine Art in Tokyo.

The other two highlights of the Garbisch sale were Gauguin's "Tahitian Women under the Palms" of 1891, at \$1.3m, and Van Gogh's "Portrait of Adeline Ravoux" at the same price. Both had been expected to top the million mark, and both for 24 hours established new auction records for the artists' works.

It came as a surprise that Ford's Brittany landscape "La Plage au Pouldu" topped the price for the Tahitian work at \$2.9m.

Children stone man to death during boycott

Port Elizabeth, May 14

Angry black schoolchildren stoned a man to death today in the first killing of a month-old protest against South Africa's racially separated education system, police said.

Eyewitnesses said the pupils let fly with a hail of stones. First reports of the incident were confused, but witnesses said nine black "peacekeepers" had been appointed by parents to persuade pupils to end their boycott of classes.

The peacekeepers, armed with sticks, arrived at a meeting of about 2,000 pupils in the grounds of a Port Elizabeth primary school. The pupils turned on the men and forced them to retreat.

The witnesses said eight of them managed to get clear, but one fell and the children killed him with stones.

The dead man was identified as Mr Alfred Soya, aged 49, a taxi driver. Police said no arrests had been made.

The boycott of classes by mainly coloured (mixed race) children began last month and spread across the country. Most of the pupils are high school students aged between 13 and 18.

There has been only limited support from South Africa's racial groups but in Port Elizabeth several black schools joined the boycott.

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Warsaw Pact call for effort to save détente

From Dossa Trevishaw
Warsaw, May 14

The political and military leaders of the Warsaw Pact in the Council of Ministers Palace here to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their alliance with a two day session which will conclude with a communiqué emphasizing the need to pursue détente.

The need to persevere with détente was the main theme of the opening address today by Mr Edward Giersek, the Polish Communist Party leader.

This is the first formal session of the seven-member Warsaw Pact since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and it coincides with the meeting of Nato foreign and defence ministers in Brussels.

Opening the meeting today Mr Giersek made a plea for continuing détente. He said that attempts at upsetting the existing military balance as well as attempts to pursue policies from a position of strength were particularly disturbing and dangerous.

Such ventures, Mr Giersek said, "do not bring anything good either to the people of Europe or to anyone else". He appealed strongly for continuing détente and political dialogue and for effective steps to be taken towards disarmament.

Just before the Warsaw Pact members assembled here the Soviet news agency Tass called on the United States to drop

More journalists join Australian newspaper strike

Sydney, May 14—A strike by journalists over the use of electronic editing spread to all of Australia's big city newspapers today but almost all the papers continued to publish.

Journalists in Perth and Adelaide joined those in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane who walked out yesterday after two Sydney papers dismissed a number of sub-editors who refused to use visual display units.

The Australian Journalists' Association wants an extra \$A50 (about £25) for using the electronic equipment. It rejected an arbitration award of \$A5 a week.

Executives have taken over the jobs of striking journalists.

مكتبة من الأصل

OVERSEAS

Nepal's voters reject a Western-style multiparty system

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, May 14

Antiriot police were patrolling the streets of Kathmandu to forestall any street protests after the official announcement today of the results in Nepal's referendum of May 2. It had given a 54 per cent victory to the upholders of the partyless Panchayat (council) system under the leadership of the king which was introduced 19 years ago.

King Birendra in a broadcast made after the announcement promised to take advice from various sections of the people about "necessary amendments" to the constitution which he had already promised before the referendum. He coupled this with a warning that no one should attempt to create problems for the country's peaceful political evolution after the people's verdict had been in favour of the Panchayat system.

The leading political figures who had campaigned for a democratic Western-style parliamentary system based on a multiplicity of political parties, expressed scepticism about the official result.

Mr. B. P. Koirala, aged 66, the former Prime Minister and leader of the Nepali Congress Party, who had hoped the referendum would bring him close to resuming his old post, said: "I accept the verdict of the referendum, unexplained and inexplicable as it may be."

According to the Election Commission there were more than 300,000 spoiled or invalid ballots among the 4,800,000 votes polled. There were 2,433,000 votes for the Panchayat system, it said, and 2,007,000 for the multiparty system. There was a 66 per cent turnout.

The king did not mention it in today's broadcast, but it is taken for granted that there will be a general election early next year. The forthcoming monsoon rains and then winter effectively prevent any earlier consultation. Last December, King Birendra committed himself, declaring: "I shall now call all elections to the national legislature will be on the basis of adult franchise. Under the Panchayat system the National Assembly was elected indirectly by less than 1,000 local dignitaries."

Something of particular importance emerging from the referendum result is that the present political team, entirely the product of the Panchayat system, can claim the people's mandate for staying in power up to the election closely advising the King at all stages. Secondly, the monarch's role remains paramount.

Even though most advocates of the multiparty system sought throughout the referendum campaign to avoid the issue of the King's absolute powers, an outright victory for their cause in the referendum would have indicated a clear popular preference for sovereignty lying solely with Parliament. The referendum result showed the advantages for those in power in organizing a consultation in one of Asia's poorest and most backward nations. Nepal is virtually without roads on higher altitudes, and the Panchayat system was the only political organization many of the Himalayan village voters knew. Supporters of the multiparty system canvassed only about one-third of the country. The results also show the ineffectiveness of the tens of thousands of students who abandoned classes weeks ago to "go west," to the hills to proselytize the villagers.

The supporters of the Nepali Congress and the two communist groups—all political parties remained banned despite the referendum campaign. They have been bitterly disappointed in the few towns (except the capital where they did win majority support) and above all in the south-eastern corner adjacent to India.

There is a national literacy figure of less than 20 per cent (and 2 per cent among village women), as well as extreme poverty. The advocates of the multiparty system, and the students who brought on the referendum by violent demonstrations against the present system last year, clearly did not prove attractive to a majority of voters.

Fears of Vietnam troops crossing into Thailand

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, May 14

New signs of disagreement among South-East Asian governments over Kampuchea emerged today, together with reports of fears that increased fighting there could force Vietnamese troops into Thailand.

The Thai Foreign Ministry was startled by the remarks of Datuk Hussein Onn, the Malaysian Prime Minister, who told a press conference in Singapore that Thailand and Vietnam had changed their positions on Kampuchea in recent days.

The Prime Minister, who recently had meetings with Thai and Vietnamese leaders, would not elaborate.

An official Thai spokesman said there was no change in the Thai view which adhered to the agreed policy of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), calling on Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea in advance of a political solution of that country's problems.

There has been no public indication of a change of Vietnamese policy. Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Foreign Minister, said only four days ago that the position in Kampuchea was irreversible and that Vietnam would stay there while China threatened Indo-China.

Mr Thach, who begins a four-day visit to Thailand on Saturday, described relations between his country and Asean as "two sides in trenches looking at each other."

Thai officials discounted reports of private Vietnamese warnings to Asian diplomats that the wet season offensive, expected to be launched soon by the Khmer Rouge, could force Vietnamese troops into Thai border areas. Some senior Western diplomats said they had heard the reports but had no way of substantiating them.

Tibetan reconciliation move

Delhi, May 14.—The Panchen Lama, who is second in the Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy, has sent a message to the Dalai Lama, living in exile in India, speaking appreciatively of the Dalai Lama's efforts to achieve rapprochement with the new Chinese leadership.

This is the first time since 1959, when the Dalai Lama, the temporal and spiritual leader of the Tibetans, fled Tibet for political refuge in India, that the Panchen Lama has made official contact.

The confirmation came during an interview with UNT, the Indian News Agency had with the Dalai Lama, who is 44, in Dharamsala, from where he runs his Tibetan government in exile.

The Dalai Lama said his five-member Tibetan delegation which visited Peking and Lhasa late last year found the Panchen Lama in "good spirits and keen to meet me". The Dalai Lama has said he has received "definitely positive reports" on the conditions prevailing in his Chinese-controlled homeland and he may visit China—Agence France-Press.

General Bernard Rogers, the Nato Supreme Commander in Europe, whose first attempt to devise an acceptable compromise failed, is said to be preparing another one as soon as the political situation in Greece settles down.

Greek minister to visit Ankara

From Mario Modonao
Athens, May 14

Multilateral efforts to break the deadlock in Greek-Turkish relations are expected to begin as soon as the new Greek Government of Mr George Kallis obtains a vote of confidence from Parliament next week.

A good omen is that Mr Constantinos Mitsotakis, the new Foreign Minister, not only enjoys the respect of Western governments, but is also held in high esteem by Turkish officials. Mr Mitsotakis has announced his intention of visiting Ankara next month to attend the Nato Council of Ministers on June 25-26.

This will be the first visit by a Greek Foreign Minister to Turkey since the 1974 crisis provoked by the invasion of Cyprus. It will give Mr Mitsotakis an opportunity to meet his Turkish opposite number, Mr Hayrettin Erbakan, and to discuss with him ways of continuing the Greek-Turkish diplomatic dialogue. Both sides consider this dialogue vital to avert the dangers of increasing friction.

In the latest Greek-Turkish incident last week, Turkish aircraft taking part in the Nato exercise "Dawn Patrol", which Greece boycotted, were intercepted for violating Greek airspace in the Aegean and escorted out by Greek fighters.

There was an exchange of protests between Ankara and Athens, and Turkey also complained to Nato accusing Greece of interfering with Nato manoeuvres. The Aegean is the main cause of Greek-Turkish differences, of which the most disturbing aspect at present is Turkey's objection to the unconditional reintroduction of Greece in the military wing of Nato.

His principal difficulty is to reconcile Greek sensitivity about any arrangements that may be seen as infringing Greek sovereignty in the Aegean, with Turkey's insistence on a greater share in Nato air defence of the Aegean which until the Greek withdrawal in 1974 had been under the jurisdiction of the Greek armed forces.

Nato is particularly anxious to restore the cohesion of its south-east European flank in view of the continuing Middle East crisis and increasing concern in the Balkan region after the death of President Tito of Yugoslavia.

At a press conference, members of the Action Network referred especially to Nestle, the largest seller of baby milk in the Third World. Despite repeated claims by the company to abide by its promotion remains intensive, expensive and effective, Mr Edward Baer, of the United States Inter-Faith Centre on Corporate Responsibility, said.



Chairman Hua Guofeng meets Mr Callaghan in Peking. The former British Prime Minister is on a 12-day visit to China.

Koreans call in troops as protests grow

From Jacqueline Reddi
Seoul, May 14

Hundreds of South Korean troops from the Seoul capital garrison command, supported by several armoured troop carriers, moved into the city centre this evening after riot police failed to disperse a large crowd of demonstrating students.

The troops took up positions outside the central police headquarters, behind the United States Embassy, along the side roads of the city's Central Avenue and sealed off the entrances to the Blue House, the presidential residence.

Earlier in the afternoon a crowd of students from universities in different parts of Seoul, estimated by witnesses at more than 50,000, gathered in front of the central railway station. Linking arms and chanting slogans, the students, about a quarter of them women, marched through the town centre towards the city hall which houses the Seoul municipal offices.

When they got to within 50 yards of the city hall, about 200 riot police, wearing metal helmets and masks, tried to drive them back, clubbing many of them to the ground. The students broke ranks and dispersed down side streets where some, caught in clouds of tear gas, were grabbed by police and taken away in armoured lorries. But at least 10,000 regrouped later and sat in the streets in spite of pouring rain. Many offices in the town centre sent employees home at about 4 pm and put up metal shutters to seal off entrances to the office blocks.

The demonstrating students were calling for the resignations of Mr Shin Hyeon-track, the Prime Minister, and the newly appointed chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), Lieutenant General Chun Doo-hwan. They have issued an ultimatum to the government to lift martial law, to remove its troops and to demand the restoration of full democracy.

Students who broke out of their campus onto the streets of Seoul yesterday for the first time, were driven back inside the university grounds by tear gas and remained there all night.

Mr Shin called an emergency meeting of the ministers concerned with security. Mr Kim Ok-Gill, the Education Minister, and General Chun, today

Last car strikers go back to work in Sao Paulo

From Our Correspondent
Sao Paulo, May 14

Brazil's motor industry is again working at full speed after the end of the 41 day strike which resulted in the loss of some 65,000 vehicles and a loss to all industries concerned of \$1,500m (about £680m).

Workers still on strike in Sao Bernardo, the only Sao Paulo industrial suburb still holding out at the weekend, met in the parish church on Sunday and voted to return to work.

They went back defiantly vowing to work to rule, and not to co-operate with the management, although output is almost back to normal.

The leader of the Sao Bernardo union, Senhor Luis Inacio da Silva, with eight others, is still in custody, charged with offences against the national security law. It remains to be seen whether the Government will continue with its apparent aim of politically neutralizing Senhor da Silva, founder of the new Workers, or Labour Party.

World view

by Arrigo Levi

Brazil and Argentina forge closer ties as US influence wanes

Brasilia, May 14.—The present visit to Argentina of President Figueredo of Brazil, the first since Getulio Vargas, will be a turning point in the relations between South America's two greatest powers. The Buenos Aires summit meeting could also open an era of increasing political and economic cooperation for the whole region.

The multiple world crises, as well as the dramatic fall in American influence over Latin America in the Carter years, are forcing the Latin American nations to try and achieve greater economic and political self-sufficiency. The biggest step along this road is the new "entente cordiale" between Brazil and Argentina.

Although it is not an alliance, as Senhor Ramiro Saravia Guerrel, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, told me on the eve of the President's trip, the new entente extends to a very wide range of economic and technological fields. It will even have unexpected political implications.

I understand that the final document of the visit will include a political statement of great importance. The two Presidents are expected to state that the idea of a plurilateral democracy and the existence of political parties represent essential elements of Brazilian and Argentine historic tradition. This passage, which is being apparently included, on President Jorge Videla's request, may raise hopes of Argentine immigration sooner or later. Brazil's Abertura, the process of democratisation which has already transformed radically, for the better, the Brazilian political system.

The architects of this visit—among them Argentina's brilliant Ambassador in Brasilia, Senhor Oscar Camillioni, and the secretive Brazilian General Golbery de Couto e Silva, President Figueredo's "grey eminence" who is the head of his household—deny, however, that this "rapprochement" has any ideological meaning.

What is happening, as Senhor Camillioni told me, "belongs to the sphere of state relations". The road to the new co-operation agreements was opened last autumn when the two countries finally patched up their old quarrel concerning the use of the Parana river waters. Once this problem of "traditional diplomacy" was solved, the two governments embarked on a new exercise of atomic-age diplomacy, and were quite successful.

Senhor Saravia Guerrel explained to me his country's new dynamism in foreign policy—it is aimed in all directions, but it concerns first of all Latin America—as a reaction to the "especially difficult" world situation, which raises great risks, even for a country like Brazil.

Its total dependence, at least for some years, on imported oil, which keeps coming mostly from the Middle East (so that in the case of a Iraqi war Brazil might grind to a halt) increases its interest in Mexican and Venezuelan oil, but even more so in Argentina's newly discovered huge reserves of natural gas, which cannot be sold elsewhere.

Fast growing Latin-American markets are also more attractive for Brazil's new, powerful industry. Argentina, in spite of some misgivings over Brazil's large, productive dimensions and aggressiveness, knows that it can graduate into a modern industrial country only if it has access to a really big market like Brazil's.

The new agreements are, according to Senhor Camillioni, "a triumph of the obvious". They include an important treaty on double taxation, which will finally make joint ventures possible, and several pacts for technological and industrial cooperation, including one for nuclear energy, which is the "place de resistance" of the whole visit.

In spite of rumours to the contrary, the two sides present this agreement (the first such countries) as the equivalent of

a bilateral pact for nuclear non-proliferation. It became possible only when, on both sides, "the generals finally got the idea of the atomic bomb out of their heads".

After two decades of impressive growth, Latin America is beginning to have more confidence in its own future. This is particularly true of Brazil, in spite of present economic difficulties, and indeed the rest of the world, as Senhor Saravia Guerrel told me, is "becoming more receptive" to the idea of having stronger links with Brazil.

In general, a gradually uniting Latin America would become a much more interesting economic and political partner for Europe, although the Europeans are slow to understand it.

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Correction

Owing to an error the concluding passage was omitted from Arrigo Levi's column last week. The column, which dealt with Mrs Thatcher's tactics in Europe should have ended as follows:

Right now, even her closest admirers desperately fear that she may spoil it all in the end, and turn triumph into tragedy. One she realises that nobody can be pushed beyond a certain limit?

Does she not sense the growing fears of some of her partners and strongest supporters to far, the smaller and richer nations, which may have suddenly understood what may be in store for them if, beyond the settlement of Britain's budgetary problems, the policies of equity and convergence finally prevail?

Unless the budgetary problem and that of agricultural prices are quickly solved, a series of actions and reactions will be started, which could end by making Mrs Thatcher the prisoner and victim of her own strategies. The tragic result might be to push Britain out of Europe, although nobody wants it. A settlement at Luxembourg would have meant a triumph for Mrs Thatcher, but also a victory for Europe.

In Mrs Thatcher going to lose all her, and not prizes, due to single first wrong step? This would indeed be a tragedy for Britain, as much as for Europe.

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Baby food firms accused

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, May 14

Extensive advertising of artificial baby milks to replace breast feeding is continuing in many Third World countries, the International Baby Food Action Network, a group of voluntary organizations, claimed today.

On the eve of discussions in the World Health Assembly on a draft code of infant feeding, the group listed some 200 recent examples of promotion of pro-

ducts by 19 companies in 33 countries.

At a press conference, members of the Action Network referred especially to Nestle, the largest seller of baby milk in the Third World. Despite repeated claims by the company to abide by its promotion remains intensive, expensive and effective, Mr Edward Baer, of the United States Inter-Faith Centre on Corporate Responsibility, said.

THE ARTS

Golden keys to the heart of Crocker-Harris

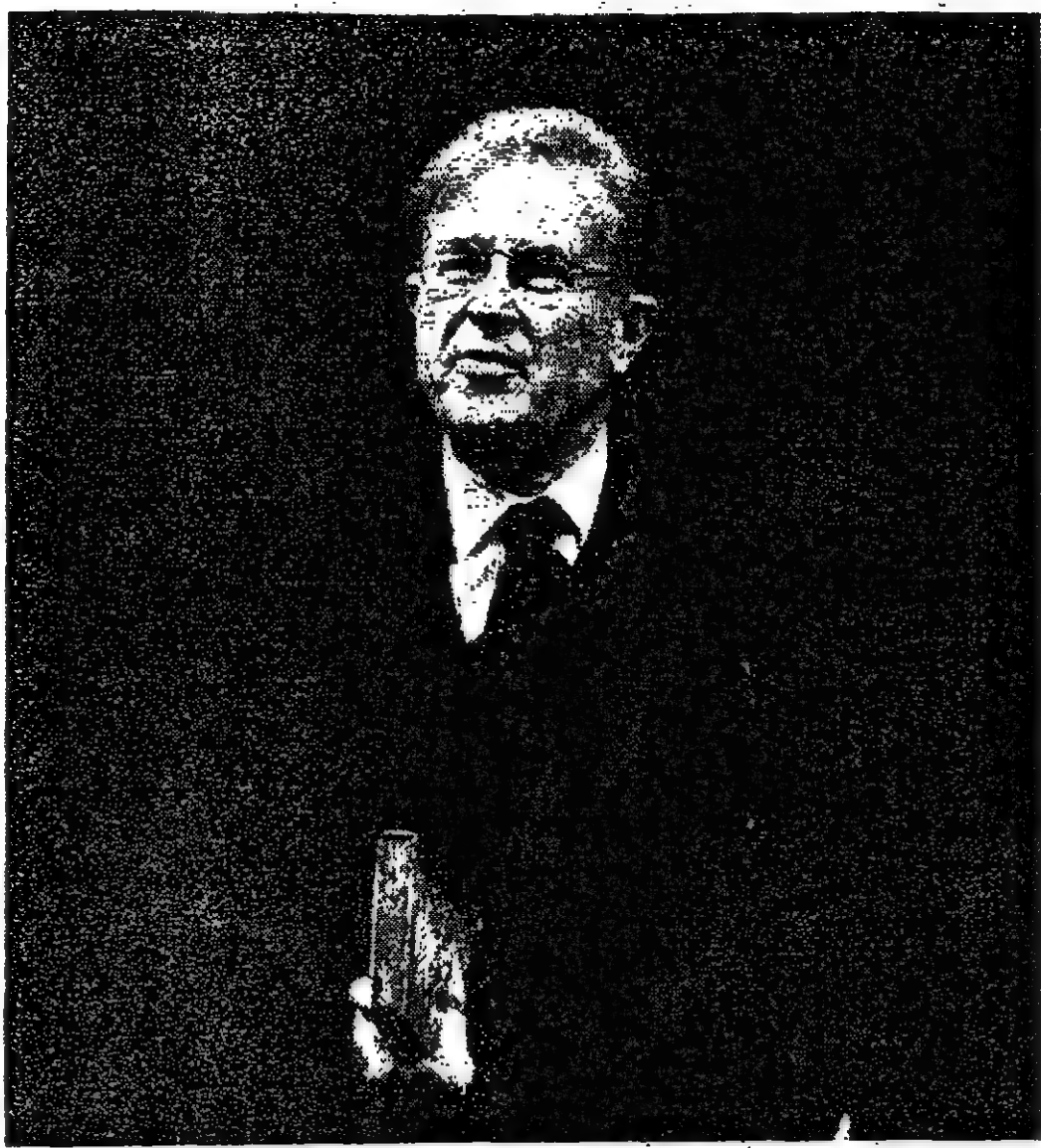
The Browning Version
A Harlequinade
Lyttelton

Irving Wardle

Having twice broken the bank by laying the safest of safe bets Michael Redgrave now pursues his winning streak at the Lyttelton with the play Terence Rattigan said he would offer to a heavenly jury to justify his choice of profession. Even at the nadir of his career, nobody said a word against *The Browning Version*, and, since we can now assume that he has sailed through the celestial audition, the piece is even more clearly recognizable than it was in 1948 as an impeccable measure of the English commercial tradition. More than any other West End hit I can think of, it proves that honesty, delicacy, psychological insight and all the other art theatre virtues you can think of are fully attainable within the supposedly life-enjoying disciplines of the well-made play.

Everything in the concentrated account of Andrew Crocker-Harris's last agonising days in the public school where he spent 18 declining years is mechanically planned to explore the twin themes of poisonous repression and cruel truth: the theft of a chocolate, the constraining of the Agamemnon, and the bland ruling-class style of speech which enables the headmaster to deliver mean and wounding comments as if he were showering Crocker-Harris with a Posh pension and undying regard.

The effect of the snugly dovetailed episodes, calculated ironies, and conventional retribution is to do equal justice to every character and leave you feeling that nobody was to blame. With memories of Jean Kent tearing into the defenceless Michael Redgrave in the film version, this was not my starting impression of the play. The battle lines are much more tact-

Alec McCowen in *The Browning Version*

fully drawn on the Lyttelton stage. For one thing, as Mr Redgrave's previous excursions into English middle-class comedy, the social appearances are beautifully kept up. For as long as any outsider is on the scene, the Crocker-Harris

could be a standard pedagogic couple. Geraldine McEwan does not overdo the wife's bogus grand connoisseur or her heavy hints on the servant problem. Nor, when the couple are left alone, does she slip into the viper

routine. Rather they both slump into weary monosyllabic exchanges in which she presents an almost sleepwalking detachment from a life which gives her nothing she wants. As a result, when she does emit a quietly malicious laugh, and

run a knife through her husband's most cherished illusion, the moment freezes the blood; as if Clytemnestra had suddenly materialised out of Carl Tom's Victorian Gothic woodwork.

Nor, conversely, is there anything immediately vulnerable about Alec McCowen's Crocker-Harris. He is brisk, business-like, energetic and well up to parrying Antony Brown's unctuous headmaster on his own ground. There is an element of nervous tension in the performance that goes beyond the requirements of character, but this never obscures those chosen moments when McCowen shows a wounded gap in his armour. The moment of complete collapse, when Taplow gets under his guard with the parting gift, packs an astonishing emotional sequence, in which you see skin after skin being stripped away in a matter of seconds. But his recovery is complete; and even the marital confession to his wife's lover (Nicky Benson) is delivered in the old briskly detached manner as he is busily packing up. Crocker-Harris may be the fool's part, but to judge by the emotional impact of his performance, McCowen has found a golden key to it.

When this double bill first appeared, there were some who said the sight of Mr McCowen as a worthy counterpart to Sheridan's *The Critic*. That is pitching it a bit high, but the piece does succeed in combining the rehearsal farce routine with a much more persuasive defence of entertainment theatre than Rattigan ever made out in his Aunt Edna articles. Some of the Arts Council jokes still have all their teeth. And the sight of Mr McCowen and Miss McEwan rehearsing a superannuated *Romeo and Juliet* beset by the clamorous attentions of forgotten near ones and dear, and translating every one of them into hermetically sealed stage directions (along with the General Strike, retaining its full zest, even if Nicky Benson's distracted stage manager picks up more laughs than the principals).

Photograph by Donata Cooper

A dreamily energizing vision of Europeans growing up

The Berlin Theaterfest, although rightly called a theatre meeting, is no gathering of the best new plays and is not a place where actors are particularly honoured for their work. It is a time when productions are praised and directors applauded by a changing band of critics who select performances from everywhere in West Germany and bring them to West Berlin.

It should come as no surprise, then, that the production chosen to begin this year's festival is neither anything that could properly be called a play nor a performance in which anyone can be said to be acting in the traditional sense, but it is undeniably a theatre production, a spectacle of light, sound, movement, language, music and water. There is much of the spirit of modern American dance in the piece and something of the demanding personal nature of Robert Wilson's work, yet Pina Bausch's vision of a young individual, his non-literary nature makes it even more starkly individual in Germany, where the common route to directorial success is based on

violent assaults on a traditional theme. The title of the piece is *Arien*, the German for Arius, but there is an evident play on the word "Arien" which seems to have occurred to the critics. Perhaps it is simply because the German language has no word for pun, but it adds a coherence to the work which would remove some of the complaints.

Pina Bausch has never been able to escape complaints since she began her theatrical experiments, but she has steadily built up an enthusiastic audience that extends far beyond the small city of Wuppertal where she works, and it is perhaps the most individual theatre to emerge since Barlach's *Schaubühne* am Halleschen Ufer.

Arien uses dancers, some dialogue and a flood of stage pictures of the forces of nature, but the forces of nature are not adults, particularly in the European, and at times it looks rather like an Esther Williams water ballet devised by a benign Jean Genet. Women are treated as dolls by men who

roughly smear them with make-up, there are aggressive bouts of tickling that verge on sadism, and a line of can-can dancers advancing across the watery stage turns into a frightening military charge.

The piece is remarkably effective in pinpointing the emotional violence in seemingly gentle pastimes, and its most telling images are developments of children's games and rhymes, in English as well as German, which inevitably leave a solitary and scarcely triumphant victor. It is as if Pina Bausch is suggesting that Western society has been a gloomy game of musical chairs, the object being to eliminate everyone else.

She is anything but gloomy in her demonstrations but it is certainly Western society that she is illustrating, and the text, which is largely jokes, makes enough references to foreigners to give some weight to the pun-reading of "Arien". The movements are accompanied by musical arias, by Italian arias and black American songs, but it might be said

that there is one third world representative in the piece. There is a most remarkable and gentle hippopotamus that at first convinced some spectators that it was real, paddling through the water and baring with an actress. But finding meanings is a matter of selectively choosing from the variety of images.

At two and a half hours, there were complaints that it was too long, but though it waddles a bit like the hippo on occasion, it is a dream too long. Pina Bausch will probably be seen in London's Sadler's Wells in the next year, and with something less aquatic.

New German plays of any value are rare at the moment, and the popular success of the Wuppertal theatre may be a reflection of that, but there are several new plays at the Theaterfest. The annual

success by the Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer is a new play by Ernst Jandl, *Am der Fremde*, which is consistently amusing in its portrait of a writer who lives his life in the theatre, person, costume, and each of his actions as if he were a character in a novel. It lacks substance and falls down when it tries to add it, but the combination of restrained and lightly stylized direction by Ellen Hammer and an imaginative, fastidious performance by Peter Fitz has kept it a pleasant experience. That cannot be said for an American play called *Shogun* by Anthony J. Inggrassia which was meant to add a little fun to the guest programme, a simple one about young women from New York music, especially a lively girl called Joy Ryder, and some equally popular drag elements from Berlin nightlife, the play was so absurd that the statue of Pina Bausch's non-verbal theatre grew with every word. A bowl of protest would be excessive. A wordless non-verbal gesture would be enough comment.

Ned Chaillet

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Tuesday's later editions

Precariousness well reflected

The Estuary

Bush Theatre

Irving Wardle

Much as I admire the work of Robert Holman and the rest of the new provincial school, it is no longer quite the same thrill to tip-toe over yet another of Grant Hicks's outdoor locations with the prospect of overheard people resolving their discord against a resonant stretch of English landscape.

As in Mr Holman's *German Skerries* the setting of this 30-minute piece is a natural oasis in a heavily industrialized zone. Well up to the usual Hicks standard, it consists of a shingled bank beside the River Tees overlooking the estuary towards an ICI plant on which all the male characters depend for gainful employment. As the play opens, two of them are settling in for a night's fishing, the river will subside to mudflats. And, should you not have guessed, we are about to witness a turn of the tide in the characters' lives, with the landscape echoing their surging and

ebbing emotions like an Aeolian harp. With cryptic assistance from an ICI vegetarian who prefers metal-detecting to fishing in humanitarian grounds, *The Estuary* concerns the Taylor family, a self-spoken and tactful clan torn by memories of incest and unrequited child-birth, and now riven by adultery and impending A-levels.

The first scene centres on a well-planned reversal of family roles in which young Mark's men-torn tale of gossip with his tight-lipped parent triggers off his father's confessions of the multiple affairs with which he has escaped a sexless marriage and which have led to the pregnancy of his latest girlfriend. It is a typical sign of Mr Holman's talent that the banalities of plot development (will father desert the matrimonial home?) are erased by the interest of the immediate situation. The censorious parent has exchanged status with the son, and is pleading for approval. Will their relationship stand the reversal?

The three scenes during which Mr Holman delays answering this question consti-

tute the backbone of his play. The effect of the first shock is to plunge young Mark, with his car and his mistress, straight back into the sulks and tantrums of a teenage child, and these are only intensified when his headmistress mother arrives on the river-bank with her own quiet revelations of adolescent violation. The precariousness of these people is beautifully reflected in the fabric of the dialogue, and in the microscopically sensitive performances of Mark Eden, Richard Tolan and Tamara Hinchcock.

Sara Pia Anderson's production is most successful in lending conviction to the offstage miscarriage and ICI fire which exist in coarsely melodramatic parallel to the visible events, and almost suggests an apology for characters too low-spirited to create climaxes of their own.

Fans of Royce Ryton's *Crown Airmen* will be glad to note that his *Motherhood*, chronicling the young Victoria's home life with Princess Alexandra, has moved from Birmingham (where Ned Chaillet reviewed it last month) to the Ambassadors.

Music Deco

Wigmore Hall

Max Harrison

Programmes by the Music Deco Ensemble of voice, saxophone doubling clarinet, and piano tend to consist of collections of small pieces and as such are hard to assess as wholes. Wednesday evening's concert was no exception, but she has the lack of solid tone became wearying. Among the most enjoyable items were two sets of songs by Lord Berners, three in French and three in German manners. The former use drily wise and witty texts by Jean Aubry, and like the German pieces, show a keen-one might say malicious—sense of style. Meriel Dickinson's is not a beautiful voice, but she has intelligence and humour, these being essential qualities for Berners. She also made something effective out of Nin's "Chant du veilleur", which is a rare case of a song with a saxophone obbligato. Christopher Gradwell, the group's reed player, is a good performer, capable of some virtuosity on his several instruments, but he had little of consequence to do on this occasion.

Martinus's Clarinet Sonatas, by turns perky and thoughtful, was his best piece by far. Waltz vanité by Rudy Wiedoeft, an once popular saxophone soloist of the 1920s, was full of innocent childlike fluff and lacked even period charm. Jolivet's *Fantasia Impromptu* was graceful enough, but again old-fashioned.

There were also some piano solos from Christine Crowshaw, the most interesting being two preludes by Debussy.

With the pieces composed specifically for Music Deco a move was made downmarket. Paul Reade's *Cartoons*, settings of quips by Justin St John, were pure and simple a way of getting concert started; Alan Coult's *Kernals* was a medley of Jerome Kern's songs; while Anthony Bowles's *Harlequins* offered new settings of lyrics by Lorenz Hart, and a set rather well by Richard Rodgers. The less said about both the better.

Last night's television

Panorama

BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

Events rather overtook *Panorama*'s hostile investigation of Franz Josef Strauss but there was no reference to the defeat of his coalition in Sunday's *Land* election in the version of the programme I saw. Nor was there any suggestion, such as Patricia Clough reported in *The Times* last week, that Herr Strauss has not merely waited long for national power, but may even be losing stomach for the fight. Indeed, Tom Bower and Roger Bolton were not much concerned with his prospects at all, but with his record. Around too many episodes in his career, the Nazis, the Lockheed scandal, the *Spiegel* affair, Pincochet, Franco, a strong smell of doubt, and Mr Bower, who interviewed and produced, presented the case for the prosecution. His chief witnesses were Herr Berni Engelmann who spoke soberly of Herr Strauss's corrupt methods, inflammatory language and lust for power, and Herr Dieter Huber, a former associate who talked of

secret financial aid to extreme groups in Spain (shots of Herr Strauss were shown).

For the defence, there was principally Herr Haas Klein, an MP and close colleague, which meant that there was virtually no defence at all. Mr Bower's handling of this wary and unattractive figure was hardly skilful: there was too much anger in the air between them. The programme also ended rather crassly with another supporter assuring us that Herr Strauss had changed and learned to adapt, whereas *Panorama* showed us their villain on a CSU platform singing the German national anthem.

More to the point was Herr Strauss's advertising consultant who said it was very hard to make a far man who swears, and the remarkable film of Herr Strauss in the United States which proved that, though hard, it is not impossible. Mr Bower dismissed the American trip as nothing more than a PR exercise designed to show the aspirant-chancellor at ease on the international scene. Where he diminished the case for the prosecution was in denying that as a PR exercise, Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, tin star, sweating red fat and all, had undoubtedly succeeded in doing just that.

ENO Gala
Coliseum

William Mann

More than generous measure of operatic excerpts was offered by English National Opera on Tuesday night, at their gala performance in aid of the ENO and Sadler's Wells Benevolent Fund, an event attended by Prince and Princess Michael of Kent. The last item in the programme was just ending four hours after we had been bidden to take our seats. Only so, evidently, could all the available ENO favourite soloists be included (Josephine Barrow, for one, was missed).

Even so, some items stood out. The first half ended with Gwyneth Jones's ENO debut, in the closing scene from Strauss's *Salome*, a superb piece of dramatic singing, unspoiled by some forced notes. She had to be alone on the stage with her masochist silver dish, without her equally unsavoury mother and step-father, and dressed for a concert rather than as the Princess of Judea. Yet the scene was vividly recreated.

More statuesque, no less dramatic, was Rita Hunter's account of *Andor*, a great aria, *In questa reggia*, a sovereign quest of singing in the grand manner, that huge and lusty voice harnessed to an ideal musical match and agog in making a most of every phrase and nuance.

Lord Harewood, who played the comers, told us that he wanted to include as many operas as possible, so Della Jones, their resident virtuoso mezzo-soprano, brought us all to the edge of our seats in an aria from Donizetti's *Alfred the Great*, and later the company's new Aida, Linda Esther Gray, poured forth lustrous, bright tone and vocal inflexion to make the heart miss a beat more often than it should. In "Dich, teure Halle" from *Tannhäuser*.

That it was a ladies evening was confirmed when Valerie Masterson sang excerpts from the garden scene in Gounod's *Faust*, with all the tonal delicacy and style we now expect, though John Birchack, her partner, was not to the hilt. Elene Hannan brought her tortured, greatly affecting *Natasha* from Sydney Opera House to the Coliseum, still more moving and expert now.

That was in an excerpt from Prokofiev's *War and Peace*, and again she had a cogent partner in Kenneth Wynn, who, as Berukhov, all these excerpts were staged for the occasion, against new and masterly projections, rich in atmosphere, by David Collis.

The past was gloriously recalled in items from the third act of Wagner's *Meistersinger* with Norman Bailey's Sachs and Alberto Remedios as Stolzing, the present in the final ensemble from *Fidelio*. A jolly evocation of the Charleston era featured Eric Shilling as crooner and dancer, a happy interpolation. The musical tempo of the evening ebbed, but always rose when David Lloyd-Jones, from ENO North, took the rostrum.

Eugene Oegin

New Theatre, Cardiff

Kenneth Loveland

The question poised over the revival of *Eugene Oegin* on the opening night of the Welsh National Opera's May season was whether a production which drew so much on the vitality of an imaginative singing actress and the assumption of character of a distinguished singing actor, and owed so much to a conductor deeply aware of the unique personality of Tchaikovsky's score, could repeat what was generally conceded to be a triumph when all three had departed. The result was a splendid affirmation of the company's decision to recast from its own resources. The symbolism of Andrei Serban's production was as evocative as ever, with Tatiana's release suggested as the floats through the corn beat by the Russian wind, reversal and rejection again implicit in the door which claims Eugene's face, and Lensky's tormented death just one example of Serban's drawing out of tensions.

Russell Smythe is already an Oegin of poise and style, chill and aloof, enough of a gentleman to drop into the nature of the plume into the desperate realization of belated love urgently conveyed, the music characterfully and often beautifully sung. Rita Cullis is a Tatiana imaginative enough to surrender completely to the promptings of music and production, her impulsive dream-world so tenderly realized that its shattering into fragments is all the more tragic, the new Tatiana of Act III acquiring a dignity within which tenderness can still be detected. A slightly stronger projection may be needed in some theatres, but a Tatiana of intense communication is in the mould.

Arthur Davies is a Lensky ardent in love and savage in the relationship between the nature of its themes and the emotional pattern unfolding on stage. The orchestra again gave a passionate response, though there were a few fluffs too many. With such strong reserves Eugene Oegin is clearly going to remain one of the Welsh National's most attractive offerings for a long time.

SPORT

Football

Valencia beat Arsenal on penalties

From Clive White, Valencia, May 14

Valencia 0
Arsenal 0
To lose an FA Cup Final is a deeply painful experience, but for Arsenal it was a disaster. The team, which had been unbeaten in 26 matches, were beaten 1-0 by Valencia in a replay of the semi-final. The match was a tactical battle, with Arsenal's attack being stifled by Valencia's defence. The game ended in a 0-0 draw, leading to a penalty shoot-out. Arsenal's goalkeeper, Peter Shilton, was unable to save any of the five penalties taken by Valencia's players. The victory for Valencia was a significant one, as they had never won the FA Cup before.

The most unfortunate of all in this totally unsatisfactory conclusion to a European competition was Rix, whose shot was deflected by the Arsenal defence. He was the only Arsenal player to be sent off in the match. The referee, Mr. Taylor, was criticised for his decision to award a penalty to Valencia. The match was a tactical battle, with Arsenal's attack being stifled by Valencia's defence. The game ended in a 0-0 draw, leading to a penalty shoot-out. Arsenal's goalkeeper, Peter Shilton, was unable to save any of the five penalties taken by Valencia's players. The victory for Valencia was a significant one, as they had never won the FA Cup before.

However, the early warning shots from Valencia were not an encouraging sign for Arsenal. The powerful man with the flowing, blonde locks moved menacingly across the field, avoiding a hugging tackle from a Valencia defender. Then, after seven minutes, receiving a long throw in which found him, unforgettably, in free space, he headed the ball into a blinding shot which the Irishman failed to save. Terry Neil, the Arsenal manager, pronounced that he would not be convinced that Valencia's weakness lay in the back four. It is not Arsenal's natural game to assume the defensive, and he was not unreasonably correct. Valencia, despite his reported collapse from exhaustion after the FA Cup final, was running normally here, in the cool of the evening after a perfect summer's day. Staphen was causing problems with his accurate long work, and after 25 minutes, was responsible for Arsenal's best effort so far, when O'Leary crossed and his wingman, John O'Connell, scored from under the bar by Carrete, the right back.

Both sides threatened and a crucial defender, the blind, was in the air. Talbot almost made a present of a back pass to Fabio but the chance petered out. After they had settled into the game, the Arsenal defence was shattered through the rest of the opening half. O'Leary, who has done no serious training since he arrived here because of a calf injury, was an accurate workman. Penalties were put a fairly steady stream where before there had been a few heated incidents. Mr. Christie ran the risk of losing control without the use of the injured calf, and after 31 minutes he was shown a yellow card for a foul on Sunderland for a wild, flashing tackle from behind on Butcher.

Arsenal opened the second half with a flourish of good football. But it was Valencia who created the early openings. Bonhoff laid the ball perilously on the doorstep of Knapton and then was the link in a forceful right wing run from the depths of defence by the compact little Carrete who, finally founded on the towering frame of Young.

Talbot watched a cute tip shot just over the bar, but it was not too far off target with a half-volley. Arsenal supporters, of which there were estimated to be about 15,000, were audibly winning the battle on the terrace. But as immediate miss by Brady, of all people, cancelled any premature celebrations, the Arsenal defence and only a brave diving header saved the moment.

With the allotted 30 minutes of extra time complete, the game passed into the crazy carnival atmosphere of penalty kicks. Kempes was first off but his shot was brilliantly parried by Carrete. But as immediate miss by Brady, of all people, cancelled any premature celebrations, the Arsenal defence and only a brave diving header saved the moment.

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Heading for victory: Johnson scores England's first goal from Coppell's centre.

Greenwood warns against gloating

By Norman Fox, Football Correspondent

Club commitments, the return to Germany of the two foreign-born players, Keegan and Woodcock, and a need to test reserve strength will lead to sizeable dismantling of the England team as the League Championship Cup begins in Italy next month. Greenwood, who has been a key player for England, is warning against gloating over the recent victory. He believes that the team should remain focused and continue to work hard to improve their performance.

For Saturday's match in Wrexham, where England begin the defence of their British championship title, Ron Greenwood, the manager, has named a team that is a mix of experienced players and young talent. Greenwood is aware of the challenges ahead and is determined to keep the team motivated and focused. He believes that the team has the potential to win the championship, but he warns against any sense of complacency.

Other changes will be announced tomorrow evening, but for the moment there is a sense of relief and satisfaction. The team has shown great resilience and determination throughout the tournament. Greenwood is confident that the team will continue to perform well in the upcoming matches.

Derbyshire take the high road to a quick win

By Iain Mackenzie, Gloucester

Derbyshire arrived at Gloucester Cricket Club's ground at Tewkesbury yesterday morning, took a glance at the weather and asked some local boys how far it was to Loch Lomond. They were told it was 100 miles, and they were told that they were in Derbyshire. The team was in a good mood and ready to take on Gloucestershire.

It was not a particularly subtle way of saying that they were in Derbyshire, but it was a good start. The team was in a good mood and ready to take on Gloucestershire. The match was a tactical battle, with Derbyshire's attack being supported by a strong defence. Gloucestershire's bowlers were unable to break through Derbyshire's batting line-up.

The details do not make pleasant reading for those who deny that Scotland is only just above village green level in England. Put it to rest, Scotland scratched about for 116 and were all out 45 minutes after lunch with 4.5 overs left. The Scots were in a bit of a state of mind, but they were determined to win the match.

West Indian display of all-round pow

By Iain Mackenzie, Gloucester

Garner and Gordon, who kept the ball well up to the batmen, managing to get some spin out of the ball, led Leicestershire to a victory over Lancashire. The match was a tactical battle, with Leicestershire's attack being supported by a strong defence. Lancashire's bowlers were unable to break through Leicestershire's batting line-up.

Garner, the 8ft 8in batsman, was in a bit of a state of mind, but he was determined to win the match. He scored a century and took several wickets. Gordon, the 6ft 6in batsman, was also in a bit of a state of mind, but he was determined to win the match. He scored a century and took several wickets.

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Season when Scottish big guns misfired

By Iain Mackenzie

The football season in Scotland, which, internationally, was a bit of a flop, ended on a high note with the victory of Rangers over Celtic. The match was a tactical battle, with Rangers' attack being supported by a strong defence. Celtic's bowlers were unable to break through Rangers' batting line-up.

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Cricket

Barlow still full of confidence and runs

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Southampton: Middlesex (2) beat Hampshire by seven runs. A glorious day and a good match ended with Middlesex gaining their second victory in the season's Benson and Hedges competition. Middlesex scored 235 runs, while Hampshire scored 228 runs. Barlow was the top scorer for Middlesex, with 114 runs.

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Cricket

Northants recover from early blows to win at their leisure

By Peter Marson, Northamptonshire

Northamptonshire looked well equipped to deal with what was expected to be a tough match. The team was in a good mood and ready to take on Warwickshire. The match was a tactical battle, with Northamptonshire's attack being supported by a strong defence. Warwickshire's bowlers were unable to break through Northamptonshire's batting line-up.

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Athletics

Coe pulls out of event for safety's sake

Sebastian Coe pulled out of a meeting in Loughborough last night through injury. He decided not to run at the last minute in a 400 metre event for Loughborough Colleges, against Midlands Counties and Northern Counties. Coe felt a pain in his leg while warming up and decided not to run for safety's sake. He is expected to be back in action soon.

Ice hockey

Announcement by the members of the Pool Promoters Association

Members' dividends for last Saturday 10th May will appear in this paper tomorrow Friday 16th May. LITTLEWOODS VERNONS ZETTERS

Tennis

Unseeded Manson upsets a temperamental rival

Bruce Manson of the United States, upset the fifth-seeded Ramon Gildemeister of Chile, in the second round of the West German Open Tennis Championships in Hamburg yesterday. Manson, who was unseeded, won the match in three sets. Gildemeister was a temperamental player and was in a bit of a state of mind, but he was determined to win the match.

Tennis

Unseeded Manson upsets a temperamental rival

Bruce Manson of the United States, upset the fifth-seeded Ramon Gildemeister of Chile, in the second round of the West German Open Tennis Championships in Hamburg yesterday. Manson, who was unseeded, won the match in three sets. Gildemeister was a temperamental player and was in a bit of a state of mind, but he was determined to win the match.

For the record

Football

Cop Winners Cup Final

Arsenal 0, Valencia 0. The match was a tactical battle, with Arsenal's attack being supported by a strong defence. Valencia's bowlers were unable to break through Arsenal's batting line-up.

Baseball

Yachting

The match was a tactical battle, with the team's attack being supported by a strong defence. The team was in a good mood and ready to take on their opponents.

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"If I may put it in the nacular, it is nothing less than a bloody miracle," Journalist honour has been satisfied.



Illustrated brochure and list of appointed jewellers is available from Audemars Piguet, 71 Saffron Hill, London EC8R 3HT.

A new Adams novel would

Carriage paid

looks as though there will be a happy ending to the recent sad story about the proposed withdrawal of buffers from Hastings line trains. British Rail has now agreed to "keep the buffer service" until the beginning of July, by when it hopes to have reached agreement with firms

Overdue credit

Some Labour MPs serving on the standing committee examining the Social Security (no 2) Bill have been venting their impatience on the poor and suspecting Hansard reporters of those impeccable shorthand writers of remarkable stamina who faithfully record the Members' waffle at any hour of the day or night.

What upset the ungrateful MP's was that printed transcripts of the previous day's sitting were not available the following day; they had to make do with the raw copy which goes from the reporter to the printer. Not good enough, they complained to the Harvard writers not realizing

Alan Hamill

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Bryant
Industrial
Construction
021 704 5111

Stock markets
Ind 440.0 up 3.1
Gifs 67.84 up 0.30

sterling
2885 up 85 pts
dex 73.2 up 0.2

dollar
dex 85.2 down 0.2
A 1.7887 down 48 pts

gold
25.50 up \$12.50

money
nth sterling 17.17
nth Euro \$107.10
nth Euro \$107.11

IN BRIEF

to sell stralian re stake

Steel Corporation has investing overseas interest part of the strategy of the corporation's steel-making activities. The corporation confirmed that it was negotiating the sale of its 28.75 per cent stake in the Japanese Sumitomo Iron and Steel Corporation. The sale of the stake would be a major step in the corporation's strategy to diversify its investment portfolio. The sale is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

chief resigns

David Williams, chief executive of the British Petroleum Group, has resigned his post. The resignation was announced yesterday. Williams had been in the post since 1974. He was succeeded by Sir John Sisk.

final warning

The British Petroleum Group has issued a final warning to its shareholders. The group has announced that it will be taking legal action against any shareholder who fails to pay its share of the group's debts. The group has also announced that it will be taking steps to ensure that its shareholders are able to pay their share of the group's debts.

ha price down

The price of the British Petroleum Group's shares has fallen by 1.5p to 150p. The fall was due to a report that the group was planning to reduce its dividend. The group has also announced that it will be taking steps to ensure that its shareholders are able to pay their share of the group's debts.

ood dispute

The British Petroleum Group has announced that it will be taking legal action against any shareholder who fails to pay its share of the group's debts. The group has also announced that it will be taking steps to ensure that its shareholders are able to pay their share of the group's debts.

steel contracts

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redit

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terminal

The British Petroleum Group has announced that it will be taking legal action against any shareholder who fails to pay its share of the group's debts. The group has also announced that it will be taking steps to ensure that its shareholders are able to pay their share of the group's debts.

Street up

The British Petroleum Group has announced that it will be taking legal action against any shareholder who fails to pay its share of the group's debts. The group has also announced that it will be taking steps to ensure that its shareholders are able to pay their share of the group's debts.

Saudi Arabia puts \$2 on oil price in a further attempt to steady market

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter of crude oil, has put up its prices by \$2 to \$28 a barrel and backdated the rise to April 1. The move is seen as a further attempt by Saudi Arabia to bring order back into the international oil market since the 'backcuts' in production in Iran over twelve months ago.

BP makes second Dorset find

British Petroleum has discovered a second, deeper reservoir of oil in Dorset. The find is located in the Kimmeridge area. The discovery is expected to increase the UK's oil reserves.

Shell may have found largest sea gas field

Shell has discovered what may be the largest sea gas field in the North Sea. The field is located in the Norwegian sector. The discovery is expected to increase the UK's gas reserves.

Average earnings rise by more than 20 per cent

Continued from page 1
It is expected that public sector pay increases will lead the way in April, with pay rises for local authority workers, nurses and industrial civil servants all boosting the level of average earnings.

Chancellor rules out hope of instant tax reform

By Adrienne Gleeson
Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday he was determined not to go for instant reforms in the tax structure because they would only result in new absurdities. Instead he would proceed wherever possible only after thorough consultation with outside interests.

Bankers' deal that nobody lost keeps silversmith business in the family

At 14 minutes to midnight on Monday, Mr John Asprey, 43, chairman of Asprey's of Bond Street and his father Eric, knew they had won a battle they felt sure they would lose. Their mistake had been to overestimate their enemy.

How 'old pals' came to the aid of Asprey's

The enemy, the House of Dunhill in Duke Street, London, had kept the two Aspreys on the rack for nearly six weeks. The tobacco business founded in 1937, all but succeeded in seizing the most famous silversmith in the world—founded by William Asprey in 1780.

PRICE CHANGES

Portland 40 to 37p	47p to 65p
Hill 45p to 68p	45p to 68p
Almas 45p to 68p	45p to 68p
Gold 35p to 37p	35p to 37p

Widg 3p to 6p	3p to 6p
ctrl 11p to 24p	11p to 24p
land 2p to 28p	2p to 28p
Blags 5p to 75p	5p to 75p
3p to 15p	3p to 15p

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
2.99	2.92	11.60	11.10
20.50	20.25	113.00	107.00
62.50	60.00	183.75	155.75
2.71	2.64	9.52	9.52
12.77	12.62	2.33	2.27
8.50	8.48	45.50	47.50
5.52	5.42		
4.23	4.13		
94.00	92.00		
11.47	10.25		
1.13	1.09		
1965.00	1870.00		
545.00	524.00		
4.66	4.43		

The United States House trade subcommittee yesterday joined the Senate finance committee in voting to kill President Carter's oil import fee. The fee was designed to raise petrol prices at the pumps by 10 cents a gallon.

Oil industry sources are certain that the condition of the Iranian reservoirs has continued to deteriorate without adequate maintenance supervised by Western experts and that it would be impossible to bring production back to the former high levels.

Western oil ministers, however, are confident that the reduction in oil imports targets agreed by the 21-nation International Energy Agency has meant that even if Iran were to cease production there would be no shortage of supplies. IEA oil ministers meet again next week to review progress in curbing oil imports amid the new uncertainty created by Saudi Arabia.

Opec observers within the oil industry believe Saudi Arabia will increase its price even further than the \$2 imposed, if the countries such as Libya, charging \$37.42 per barrel, are prepared to reduce their levels slightly in the interest of unity.

Saudi Arabia has a weapon to twist other countries' arms by threatening to continue with its present high level of production at 9.5 million barrels a day. This is one million barrels a day higher than its long-term 'official ceiling'.

It can, therefore, bargain a day of one million barrels a day against other Opec members agreeing on a common price at its next price fixing meeting in Algiers on June 9.

The Saudi Arabian decision to increase its prices was described by the United States government as 'unfortunate', given the world glut in petroleum products. David Cross writes from Washington.

The United States buys about 12,000 barrels of oil a day from Saudi Arabia, about 15 per cent of its total petroleum imports. The new rise, which is expected to add another cent to the price of petrol and home heating oil.

The BP find shared with Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, is in block 30/4, around 125 metres of water, and is described by the company as 'interesting'. It almost certainly connects with the structure in the adjoining block where gas was discovered earlier by Statoil.

Shell's find is in fairly deep water, but new finds are an encouragement to the industry which believes that there may be more gas left in the North Sea than oil.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries is taking an interest in gas prices, and Algeria, a leading supplier, has threatened to reduce deliveries to raise prices.

Europe as a whole needs new sources of gas to meet its projected requirements towards the end of the century. New finds in the Norwegian sector may be linked by a pipeline network, which could connect with a similar pipeline on the east coast supplying both the United Kingdom and continental Europe.

Norsk Hydro's oil find is in block 31, 4, flowing at the rate of 1,500 barrels a day through a 4 inch choke. Further work is necessary to establish the field's size and importance.

Earnings increases during the present pay round are now generally estimated to be about 18 per cent, which is considerably higher than the 14 per cent for which the Government hoped when it took office. Attention is increasingly beginning to focus on the next pay round, the outcome of which remains uncertain.

High unemployment and employer resistance, so trade unions are expected to reduce the pace of pay increases, but many commentators do not expect the rate to drop below 15 per cent.

Table, page 24

Grand Met lifts bid for Liggett

By Baron Phillips

Grand Metropolitan, the brewing and hotels group, advanced its claim on Liggett, the United States cigarette and drinks conglomerate, by increasing the offer to \$50 a share. The offer is now \$50 a share, up from \$45 a share. The offer is now \$50 a share, up from \$45 a share.

Grand Metropolitan has also offered \$158.62 a share for the Liggett \$2.25 cumulative convertible preference stock and \$70 a share for the 7 per cent cumulative preference stock.

It says the increased prices will be paid to all stockholders tendering securities, including those which have already been tendered. The offer will expire at midnight, Eastern Standard Time on Thursday, May 29.

This is the latest round in a takeover battle which promised from the outset to be bloody. On the announcement of Grand

Standards Brands' offer of \$65 a share for around 45 per cent of Liggett's shares.

Metropolitan's original offer last month Liggett made it clear that it would do everything in its power to block the bid.

Since then Grand Metropolitan has had to leap numerous legal hurdles thrown in its path by the American group, including the blocking of further share purchases by the British company.

From the outset Grand Metropolitan made the reasons for the bid clear. Liggett is the United States distributor of Grand Metropolitan's J&B Rare whisky, America's largest selling whisky, and the group said it wanted to protect the distributorship.

Standard Brands entered the arena last week with a \$65 a share offer for 45 per cent of Liggett and over the past few days Grand Metropolitan has been preparing its rearward attack.

Mr Ross Johnson, chairman of Standard, indicated last night his company had given up its bid. He said the Grand Metropolitan offer was simply bigger than his and he congratulated the British company on the apparent purchase of a fine American enterprise.

At the time of the increased offer Liggett had no immediate comment to make.

Sugar corporation rejects £124m offer

By Michael Prest

The British Sugar Corporation has decisively rejected the £124m bid for it from S & W Berisford. By last night Berisford had no immediate proposals for a further offer.

A corporation statement said: 'There is no commercial logic in the two companies coming together and there is no real want of commercial expertise which Berisford can bring to the British Sugar Corporation.'

Berisford is a major international food merchant and marketing group. Its pretax profits last year were £32.2m on assets of £123m. The company is well known for its trading skill, which under the direction of Mr E. S. Margules, the chairman, has pushed up profits from a meagre £2.42m in 1970.

The corporation stresses that it handles its own distribution and does not need Berisford's services as a broker, not least because these services are related to the historic pattern of sugar distribution in Britain rather than to contemporary needs.

Mr Gordon Hanson, a Berisford director, is adamant that a successful takeover would bring to the corporation all the advantages of a wider group. He argues that Berisford has manufacturing experience in cocoa and coffee, two of the company's main trading commodities, and that it had the vertical integration with the absorption of Tom Martin Metals three years ago.

But the corporation whose profits last year were £32.4m on assets of £120m, says that its operations as a beet sugar manufacturer supplying about half the British market are incompatible with Berisford's outlook as a trader.

Mr Francis Cator, from J. Henry Schroder Wagg the corporation's merchant bankers, says that Berisford's terms of three shares for every four corporation shares would leave corporation shareholders with only 31 per cent of the combined company.

The corporation closed last night at 266p, down 10p on the day, compared with the offer price of 207p. Berisford was up 14p to 141p.

Chief of Alfred Herbert subsidiary in bid to take over division

By Edward Townsend

The managing director of the high technology subsidiary of Alfred Herbert, the troubled state-owned machine tool group, has raised funds to buy the division and establish it as a separate company.

But the plan could founder because Herbert itself is refusing to enter into an agreement to purchase minimum amounts of electronic control systems from the new company.

Mr John Bloomfield, who is managing director of Herbert Numerical Controls, is understood to have secured sufficient backing from financial institutions to purchase the subsidiary, based at Woking in Surrey. He is believed to have won support for his scheme from the Department of Industry.

Such a takeover would fit in with the Herbert group's present streamlining and reorganisation programme which is aimed at concentrating on machine tool manufacture.

Mr Walter Lees, Herbert's chief executive, said that a takeover of the subsidiary would be in a position to sell.

'We have long said that it would be better for this activity to be under the control of an independent company rather than a machine tool manufacturer', he added.

Mr Bloomfield had been successful in raising funds but these had been dependent upon Herbert giving undertakings about future purchases. 'They were not excessive, but we are not in a position to give guarantees', Mr Lees said.

His view is supported by the Machine Tool Economic Development Committee which said in its 1980 report that it would welcome the entry of a major United Kingdom electronics manufacturer.

Fraser sale of £2.8m shares in Lonrho

By Rosemary Unsworth

The rift widened yesterday between Mr Roland 'Tiny' Rowland, the Lonrho chief executive, and Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of the House of Fraser. It was revealed that Sir Hugh had sold a total of 3.5 million shares in Lonrho; some were personally held and the rest were owned by a trust.

Mr Rowland paid £2.8m for the shares which were sold because Sir Hugh said, of the dispute over the House of Fraser dividend and because the House of Fraser does not like the outlook in Africa. He added: 'We feel that Lonrho is very heavily invested there and one does not know what is round the corner.'

Sir Hugh's move followed his resignation last month from the board of the Lonrho subsidiary, Scottish and Universal Investments. This was once the household name for the Fraser family investments which were taken over by Lonrho last year after a Monopolies Commission inquiry.

Sir Hugh was reported to have said in April that if he sold the 3.5m shares as part of a defence against a possible takeover bid for House of Fraser by Lonrho, the Lonrho share price would be further depressed. Yesterday the price rose 5p to 85p; House of Fraser was unchanged at 150p.

The disagreement began when Lonrho, which controls nearly 30 per cent of House of Fraser, proposed to increase the final dividend from 4p to 6p a share. Most Fraser directors support the arguments for a 4p dividend because of inflation.

Last year's earnings, adjusted for inflation, leave the higher dividend only covered 1.02 times. Lonrho may also try to force changes on the Fraser board at the annual meeting.

Table, page 24

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL SAO PAULO STATE SEWAGE SYSTEM OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF SAO PAULO INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING SABESP NR. 225/8

"SUPPLY OF SLUDGE PRESSURE FILTRATION PLANT"

Companhia de Saneamento Basico do Estado de Sao Paulo, SABESP, is inviting firms from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD Member Countries and Switzerland, to participate in the International Public Bidding SABESP Nr. 225/80.

The purpose of this invitation is to request bids for the supply to SABESP a complete Sludge Pressure Filtration Plant. The proposal would include the design, materials, equipment, erection and commissioning of the plant and would exclude the civil works. This plant would be part of a Water Quality Restoration Station located at Suzano, which is part of the sewage system of the Metropolitan Area of Sao Paulo.

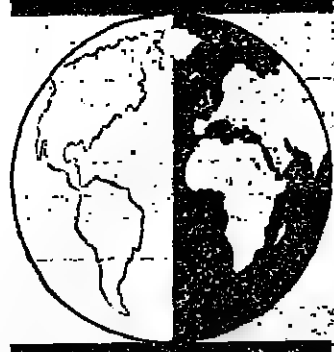
The Sanegran program is financed by the Banco Nacional da Habitacao—BNH, granted through a loan agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD, amounting to 110 million U.S. dollars in several currencies.

The bidding documents are available for purchase at SABESP's Office, Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1462, 11th Floor, Sao Paulo—SP, Brazil, and can be bought for CR\$ 10,000.00 (ten thousand cruzeiros), paid to Treasury of SABESP, at Rua Padre Joao Manuel, Nr. 755, 17th Floor, Sao Paulo—SP, Brazil, from May 14, 1980, to June 20, 1980.

The bids shall be delivered at the bidding room of SABESP, at Rua Padre Joao Manuel, Nr. 755, 6th Floor, Sao Paulo—SP, Brazil, at 10.00 a.m. on August 04, 1980.

Any supplementary information will be provided at the following address:
SABESP
AVENIDA BRIGADEIRO FARIA LIMA,
1462—11 ANDAR
CEP 01452—SAO PAULO—SP—BRASIL
TELEX NR. 11-21039—CBSP—BR
Sao Paulo, May 13, 1980
Board of Directors.

Table, page 24



EEC energy chiefs agree to cut oil consumption

The energy ministers of the European Community yesterday agreed that the share of oil in gross EEC energy consumption should be cut to around 40 per cent by 1990.

They also agreed to cut back the use of oil in electricity generating stations that nuclear energy or solid fuel should account for between 70 and 75 per cent of the primary energy needed for electricity production.

But one of the more pressing issues in energy policy—that of an EEC approach to next week's meeting of ministers from member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA) in Paris—was handled informally today as not to offend France which has refused to join the IEA.

Mr David Howell, the secretary of state for energy, said that any shortfall caused by a collapse of oil supplies from Iran could be absorbed by the EEC in the short term.

Nordic cooperation
Sweden, Finland and Norway should start planning future energy cooperation for their Nordic regions, based on oil and gas finds off the coast of North Norway, Mr Odvar Nordli, Prime Minister of Norway, told a press conference after a two-day closed meeting of prime ministers of the five Nordic countries.

Uranium agreement
France and Argentina have agreed on a \$200 (£87.5m) uranium development programme. Pechnicy Upline Kuhlmann SA (PUK), a French aluminium, minerals and steel group, will help Argentina produce 700 tons of refined uranium ore annually for its nuclear power plants.

OECD prices slowdown
The growth of consumer prices in member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development slowed to 1.1 per cent in March from 1.2 per cent in February and 1.5 per cent in January, the OECD said yesterday.

Ousting of President Binaisa puts UK's growing £19m market at risk

Return of uncertainty in Uganda

British exporters sold £18.9m of goods to Uganda last year, and expect that this week's reported overthrow of President Binaisa will hinder the development of the country into a major trader.

Uganda is by no means a large market for British business, but trade officials believe that it has the potential to become as important an African nation as Kenya.

When President Amin was defeated in last year's war against Tanzanian-led troops, he left behind little foreign exchange with which the country could recover from an expensive military conflict.

Consequently, British trade did not improve dramatically after the departure of Amin, whose anti-British feelings led to the cutting of diplomatic relations between the two countries and a drastic drop in British exports.

A large part of the trade which has taken place since his downfall has been financed by overseas aid. In the current financial year, Britain is committed to £5m in aid, £4m tied to the purchase of British goods.

Priority areas within this group are the purchase of vehicles, road reconstruction and the training of Ugandan officials. The remaining £1m is to be spent on technical cooperation involving consultancy work by

Britons in Uganda and the training of Ugandans in the United Kingdom. Last year, Britain donated £2m as immediate reconstruction aid after the end of the war.

In February, BL signed a contract to supply 120.7m of trucks, buses and Land Rovers to the Ugandan Government. Most of the contract has been completed, but the company fears that further instability in the country will mar trade in a market which it believed was open to further business.

Trade officials do not expect the reported overthrow of President Binaisa to affect the plans of two Asian family groups, Madhavani and Mehta, to retake possession of sugar and tea estates and steel mills which they had operated until 1972 when President Amin expelled the Ugandan Asians.

No agreement has yet been reached over the question of the ownership of the companies' £100m assets or compensation for their seizure. Transport equipment and machinery accounted for a large part of last year's British exports to the country, followed by medical supplies, food, and chemicals.

No great strides forward were expected in the exports field until Uganda

managed to gain further foreign aid agreements and some form of financing from the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.

But further political infighting will only serve to increase the demand of trade officials who have been concerned about the lack of broad economic planning from Kampala in the past. In the long term, Uganda can only fulfil its hopes of becoming a prosperous African state, for which it has the potential, by rebuilding the five most important Ugandan products—cotton, tea, tobacco, coffee, and to a lesser extent copper.

The government which came in after Amin failed to make much headway in tackling these problems, according to exporters to the country. Until they are resolved, Uganda will remain desperately short of foreign exchange and reliant on foreign aid to fulfil its most basic development needs.

A change of government, even by force, is unlikely to change the need for foreign aid and its consequent benefits for British industry, but this week's events put back further the day when Kampala returns to a semblance of business normality.

David Hewson

Merger will create £40m Co-op

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A proposed merger of two co-operative retail societies in the industrial Midlands is expected soon to create a West Midlands Co-op with a £40m-a-year turnover.

Another merger this week has seen the creation of an East Mercia society with a £20m turnover in nearby Nuneaton and Hinckley.

The West Midlands grouping—which will be one of the bigger mergers of recent years—is an important step towards a sharp reduction in the number of retail societies, still numbering almost 200.

The question of fewer and larger societies will form a major debate at the Co-operative Congress in the Isle of Man later this month.

The proposed West Midlands merger involves the Walsall and Kidderminster societies. The Walsall society, which includes Wolverhampton, is much the larger, with a turnover last year of some £32m. One of the advantages of the merger will be the increased scope for Walsall's greater expertise in store development.

This week's merger of the Hinckley and Barwell societies and the Nuneaton and Atherstone society has involved the amalgamation of the boards. Mr Hugh Todner, who was chief executive of the Nuneaton society, is the secretary and chief official of the merged East Mercia society.

MPs urged to ignore 'myths' on reactors

By John Huxley

A big effort to restrain design teams, and create back-up facilities would be needed if Britain finally chose the American-designed pressurised water reactor (PWR) for its future power station programme, according to a submission to the parliamentary select committee on energy.

MPs were urged not to believe the myth that the rival advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) was a "disaster of Concorde-like proportions".

Mr Donald MacDonald, chairman of NEI which made the submission, said that Britain had made an enormous investment in the technology needed for AGRs. NEI preferred the AGR system, in which it had long experience, for the sake of continuity and because of the cost and risks associated with disturbance and change.

In other respects there was little to choose between the two systems. "It has never been our view that there was a clear technical or economic advantage for either system," the submission said.

"Both can be engineered to the satisfaction of the operator and to the safety requirements of the Licensing Authority."

"Once that has been done the difference in total costs is probably less than the base of uncertainty in predicting it."

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, intends to order a PWR in two years. He has already decided to go ahead with construction of two



Mr David MacDonald, Little to choose between systems.

AGRs at Torness and Heysham.

Mr MacDonald, however, told MPs that certain "myths" about the relative merits of the AGR and PWR had to be dispelled. In particular, it was wrong to assume that the PWR was factory-built and was, therefore, easier to assemble on site.

Cost overruns of the sort encountered on AGR construction sites could also occur when the PWR is built.

NEI denied that the AGR had proved a "Concorde-like disaster". It said that careful analysis of Hunterston B and Hinkley B, whose design was to be repeated on the two new sites, showed them to be running successfully and economically.

Engineering links sought by Indian delegation

By Edward Townsend

A major new initiative to stimulate two-way trade between the United Kingdom and India began this week with a visit to London by a top level delegation of Indian engineering industry leaders.

There are hopes that trade between the United Kingdom and India—now running 50 per cent higher than a year ago—can be increased and that Indian industry can attract more British firms to collaborate in joint ventures, particularly in other countries.

This week's mission is being sponsored jointly by the Confederation of British Industry and the British and South Asian Trade Association (BASATA) and is led by Mr Mangobhai Singh, president of the Association of Indian Engineering Industries.

Although trade is increasing, Indian industry is concerned that Britain's traditionally strong links with the country are weakening.

Mr Singh stressed that British engineering companies' share in India's international collaboration deals had declined from 46 per cent in 1957 to 25 per cent last year. Joint ventures with Japanese and German companies, however, had been rising steadily.

"Britain is good at high technology and at international business while we have a core of skilled workers and are close to the markets that we consider important. Like Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Yemen, Kuwait and Africa," Mr Singh said.

India had been progressively lifting import restrictions in a bid to boost its economy. "The old impressions do not apply any more. We are now demonstrating what the new India has to offer, and to encourage British and Indian industry to join hands."

In recent years British industry has won some major contracts in India in the fertilizer, power and aerospace fields. Total United Kingdom exports to India last year were worth £456m—an increase of £107m on 1978, while Indian exports to the United Kingdom rose by £32m to £23m.

Current joint British-Indian ventures consisted principally of British process expertise, supported by detailed engineering, erection and construction, and supply of some plant and equipment from India.

"Prime consumers from Europe, America and Japan are already placing a good number of contracts with Indian companies. There have been power transmission projects in Nigeria, a fertilizer project in Bangladesh, a housing complex in Kuwait and a petrochemical project in Abu Dhabi."

"These are the kind of joint ventures which we want to see more of."

EEC 'needs improved energy plan'

Dr Karlheinz Bund, chairman of the West German Ruhrkohle, said that the European Community must develop and implement an energy strategy which would exploit the full potential of its indigenous resources.

He stressed to the Coal and Energy conference in London on Tuesday that the community has been largely unsuccessful in achieving the energy targets set in the 1973 energy crisis incorporating coal, oil and nuclear fuel which laid the foundations for a policy until 1985.

Achieving these goals proved difficult. Dr Bund said that political pressure or lack of investment had prevented expansion in nuclear power. Only about 40 per cent of the expected nuclear power levels were achieved.

But coal import targets, predicted to reach 60 million tonnes by 1985, have been achieved already.

Dr Bund argued that the West German example could be used for establishing a coal policy which would sustain growth in the industry without restricting imports unnecessarily.

The Germans are implementing a 15-year contract drawn up between the country's 40 utility and mining companies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disappointment of scrap industry over export awards

From the President, the British Scrap Federation

Sir, Regarding the Queen's Award for Exports, if our experience is anything to go by, it is not surprising that there were fewer applicants for export awards this year than in 1979—a drop of nearly a third to the lowest total since the 692 who applied in 1974. This would seem to indicate that a great many concerns have decided that the rules applied by the Award Selection Committee in the award-giving process are biased in favour of white-collar technology as against blue-collar technology.

Some of our member companies have been applying for four or five years; we were told they would have to be patient. For our part, we made it clear that we would regard an award to any member as being commendation for the great effort being made by the whole industry and that it would give great pleasure to all the people who work in the ferrous scrap industry.

In 1974 we exported 311,000 tonnes of ferrous scrap worth approximately £10m. Since then, while maintaining a crucial home market with the iron and steel making industries, we have worked steadily on building up an export trade which is

now running at levels well beyond anything we have achieved in the past.

In 1979 the overseas earnings by the scrap industry was a record £75m on an export figure of 1,347 million tonnes. This year we are confident we will substantially improve on this and expect the total tonnage of our exports to pass the two million mark. In March this year we exported approximately the same tonnage as during the whole of 1974. This export achievement by the industry is reflected in the performance figures of those individual companies who have applied unsuccessfully for an award.

The companies within the scrap industry which spearhead this drive for exports face extremely sharp competition in overseas markets. Their efforts are backed by many thousands of smaller companies who collect iron and steel scrap from every quarter. In so doing they not only provide the British steel industry with a valuable indigenous raw material but contribute greatly to the environment by removing unsightly material from our towns and countryside.

On the technological front, the British scrap industry has developed during the last decade beyond all recognition. Technological innovation is

nothing new to our industry and the research and development of new processes frequently carried out by our members. Our status in the industry is a testament to our members' efficiency in reclaiming improved continually enormous benefits to the national economy. The scrap industry is a tremendous success story.

In expressing our disappointment in so far as awards are concerned, I believe we are echoed by leaders of other industries in this country. The result may well be that in applicants' eyes the Queen's Award for Export is a year and certainly our members are beginning to wonder if it is worthwhile.

It may be that what is required is a change of attitude towards awards specifically to companies. Why should an industry be awarded, or if it is, why should it be awarded in one way or the other? The success of an industry is a matter of fact.

Yours faithfully,
A. P. BIRD,
President,
British Scrap Federation,
16 High Street,
Birmingham,
Cambridgeshire, PG18 1
May 12.

Industrial and academic cooperation

From Mr D. B. Welbourn

Sir, Had Sir George Pickering (May 9) been Master of a Cambridge college he would have known that many of the best undergraduate brains in the universities are to be found in their engineering departments, and that the relationship between our scientific and engineering departments and industry is not as distant as one might seem to imagine. Recently, while lecturing in a world famous American company for whom I was consultant, his vice-president commented to me that he wished that the American universities took as much interest in industry as did the British ones.

A couple of years ago one of the largest German companies invited me to spend a day discussing with some of its young managers the question "The British industrial disease—can Germany catch it?"

We agreed that it could; and the principal reason for this agreement was that Germany is starting to follow down the slippery educational slope whereby it is possible in Britain, and indeed usual, for undergraduates in the arts faculties to have got to the university without having done mathematics as a school leaving examination. As a result, the products of our arts faculties are not merely innumerate but have no concept of the precise definition of rates of change, so important in modern society.

Another fundamental question that is rarely mentioned is the difference in attitude to financing industry. The government in Britain is rightly lambasted for over-valuation and interference, but much more damaging is the effect of the Stock Exchange chasing quick returns instead of taking a long-term view of the health of companies. Here the stability given to German industry by its banks, I know nothing about the development of the EMI scanner; but I do know

that to undertake a development of this sort demands not merely the technical ability but the financial nerve to make decisions which will only be reflected in a healthy balance sheet after many years. The immediate result of investing in a major long-term development project is to make a company look as though it were ripe for takeover.

Sir, I write from a university which has been providing consultants for industry since at least 1608. I and my colleagues know that the major problems of cooperation between industry and the academic world in this country lie not at the engineering and scientific interface but in the problems facing the entrepreneurial firm financially.

Finally, may I contribute to another correspondence? Small companies pay my invoices promptly, large ones do so but rarely.

D. B. WELBOURN,
Director in Industrial Cooperation,
Wolfson Cambridge Industrial Unit,
University of Cambridge,
20, Trumpington Street,
Cambridge CB2 1QA.

A home for pension fund money

From Dr D. A. Alderson

Sir, If pension funds have so much money that they are finding difficulty in investing it and if there is a shortage of money for house purchase, there seems to be a simple answer to both problems. It would be a pleasure to know that one's mortgage payments were contributing to one's pension.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. ALDERSON,
Farrington,
Cotswold,
Staffordshire ST15 5TA.

Size of building societies' advances

From Mr J. B. Hodge

Sir, It is strange the conclusions that some people draw from a particular set of facts.

Why does Margaret Stone (April 30) draw the conclusion that solicitors receive preferential treatment from building societies simply because the figures show that they receive average advances of £23,000 compared with doctors and dentists who receive £16,000?

Could the explanation not be

that dentists and doctors only ask for £16,000 because their need to borrow is not so great as that of solicitors (I assume that solicitors require more capital to run their businesses than do doctors and dentists)?

In order to find out if solicitors did receive preferential treatment one would need to know the relationship between the advance sought and the advance granted in the case of solicitors on the one hand and

in the case of doctors and

Even if building societies wish to give special treatment to solicitors I cannot think they would do it in the case of lending them advance of 50 per cent greater than advanced to doctors.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. HODGE,
190 Fleet Street,
London EC4A 3JX.

The Waterford Glass Success Story

Group profits have risen without interruption in the past 25 years from IR£7,665 to IR£11,636,000. During the same period the number of people employed in the Group has risen from 400 to 6,984.

Those who invested in the Company's Ordinary Shares when they were floated in 1966 would now hold shares worth over six times their original cost. Since 1966 they would also have received IR£158 in Net Dividends for every IR£100 invested.

And our products have given pleasure to thousands of people all over the world.

Waterford Glass is now by far the largest manufacturer of high quality crystal in the world. It has also diversified successfully into fine bone china, quality printing,

retailing and motor distribution. The first stage of a major new factory for crystal lighting ware is now in production.

The latest chapter

Turnover in 1979 up 16.1%
Fully diluted earnings per share up 14.6%
Ordinary Dividend up 25.9%

The next chapter

"I am very confident of further increases in sales and profits for the Group as a whole during the coming year."

—Chairman,
Mr. Patrick McGrath.

Copies of the latest Accounts of the Company can be obtained from the Secretary, Waterford Glass Limited, Killybeg, Waterford, Ireland.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Weathering the indicators

Saudi Arabian decision to raise oil by \$2 a barrel gave sterling a lift in exchange markets yesterday, pushing it towards the \$2.30 level once again. Whether or not it is likely to test the level remains to be seen. On the one hand it is still too early to say whether the halt to the slide in United States interest rates will prove sufficient to stabilise the United States currency.

On the other, the petrodollars and high interest rate attractions of sterling must look what less clear-cut so long as we continue to get figures like yesterday's average figures for March—showing an all-time low of 20 per cent.

The figures did nothing to help the gilt, though most of the fall did in fact come ahead of them. Demand simply dried up after a steady enough opening that saw government bonds supply the new 1992 in small amounts at £20 and £20 3/16, day brings the full April money supply, with the prospect of an acceptable 3 per cent rise but a horrific banking increase. Friday brings the April figures and an April RPI figure generally expected to be almost 21 per cent up year ago.

its Patons

Frequency variations

Patons' relatively cheering results and rise of better to come in 1980 provided a modest uprating of the shares, which have since risen 5 1/2 to 49 1/2. They look cheap on earnings grounds: the ratio on a 40p share is only 4.4. But it would be hard to say a yield much less than the current 5 per cent after the 5 per cent increase in cross payments.

Patons does not have problems on the scale of Tootal's exposure to the United States textile industry, for example, is said. There was only a £6.5m cash outflow in 1979 leaving gearing unchanged at 100 in 1980. Coats expects some recovery in United Kingdom and higher trading in abroad.

It is hard to see the group making more than £65m. And, as always, uncertainty is a major uncertainty. Fluctuations in sterling, exceptional devaluations in the US and Turkey, and the expected falls in currencies.

Future dividends, says Coats, will have to be covered by CCA earnings. In 1979 they were less than a third covered even after a 10 per cent adjustment to compensate for Coats' reckoning is an absurdly high retention provision. In 1980 Coats intends to provide a more realistic depreciation reserve under CCA but scope for dividend looks slim.

Deposits underwriting aspects

Quarterly results from Royal Insurance profits almost doubled to £25.5m pre- and follow Tuesday's announcement of Commercial Union of a less notable 10 per cent improvement to £26.3m.

In each case, however, the outcome is tempered in comparison with an awful storm-tossed first quarter last time and thus is out only false promise for the year ahead.

Helped by better weather and the effects of petrol shortages on motor claims, Royal Insurance's underwriting losses to £1.1m against £7.8m with the operating ratio up to 105.2. But like CU which cut United States loss from £7.4m to £6.8m, the operating ratio down almost 10 points to 103.7 per cent, Royal is still tending towards fast deteriorating conditions in the Atlantic.

With competition still raging fiercely it is hard to project Royal's United States underwriting deficit this year spiralling from £8.2m to nearer £30m despite its selective approach.

Meanwhile, a more expensive CU could the deficit leaping to £40m from around £1m, assuming of course that 1980 passes without climatic catastrophes.

Helped by a swing into profit in the

United Kingdom despite a £2.5m payout on the British Aerospace blaze (lead underwriter, CU, forke up £2m) Royal cut its underwriting deficit outside the United States from £12.1m to £3.7m but the market still faces big problems in markets like Canada and Australia.

Without such a deep cushion this time from investment income gains, partly as a result of exchange movements both Royal and CU could see profits falling to around £12.5m for the full year against previous totals of £131.5m and £137.6m previously.

Of the two groups Royal, which seems to be letting more business go by than CU in current conditions, looks the sounder investment. But in neither case has the time come yet for buying on hopes of a 1981 underwriting recovery.

JFB Into the recession

It has been a hard slog but Johnson & Firth Brown has emerged at the half-year stage with profits more or less intact. On a strictly comparable basis the shortfall is around £0.3m, that after strike costs of £3m associated with the tail-end of the engineers' stoppage and, more recently, the British Steel shutdown.

The point however is how well JFB will be able to trade from now on as the engineering recession gathers pace. With gearing still up at around 70 per cent (interest charges in the first half rose from £2.5m to £4.7m) its capacity to take punishment is not unlimited.

Fortunately, while general demand for special steels is awful, JFB's position as a supplier to the aerospace sector—which should remain buoyant through this recession—is a strong mitigating factor. So, too, is higher efficiency, notably after the installation of a new forge which is now operating two shifts. Meanwhile, disposals and closures, including that of a copper rod mill, and the fact that it is over its capital spending hump are obviously helping to ease a difficult working capital position.

There is sufficient confidence around, then, for JFB to have maintained the interim dividend; if it paid the same 7.1p a share gross as it did last time the shares at 40p would yield 17 1/2 per cent, an implied return that reflects the risk, especially as any payment would be hopelessly short-earned under a current cost adjustment.

Woolworth A poor start

Trying to keep up with the Marks & Spencers of this world has done no good at all for Woolworth. Its first quarter results reflect the failure of its attempts to move into higher quality markets, and provide continuing evidence that nothing much is really changing.

Eventually something may happen to revitalize or enhance in some way the assets of the company. But any decision will have to be taken by the American parent which has firm control of the majority of the shares.

Pre-tax profits for the three months to the end of April are down from £7.5m in the comparable period of last year to £2.8m. The bland statement from the board says simply that the volume of business has not been high enough to offset inflation. Sales are only marginally up from £200m to £218m, including VAT; sales have included a higher proportion of high profit margins items.

What is worse is that these results compare with quite good figures from Marks & Spencer, and British Home Stores, both of which also faced higher wage and other costs. So at the onset of a recession it is difficult to see what the rest of the year and 1981 could be like.

The pressure of interest charges which were up from £1.47m to £2.62m could ease off later in the year. But when the recession starts to bite consumers might prefer lower margin goods. Much will as ever depend how successfully Woolworth can adjust its sales mix. Meanwhile, the share price of 58p is only underpinned by the view that Woolworth will hold the dividend almost come what may, thus sustaining a yield of 12 per cent.

Economic notebook

No way to plan public spending

Bit by bit the system of planning government spending for several years ahead is being eroded. The Government's recent decision to lop a year off its next spending review is more important than the low key and almost unnoticed announcement last week would suggest. It institutionalizes a shorter term view of spending plans. The Government will now have to look only three years into the future, rather than four, when taking its spending decisions.

Whatever ministers may say, and despite what they may intend, the almost inevitable casualty of a shorter planning horizon is government investment. It is this which has to be planned well ahead. Time and again it has been shown that when governments want to trim their spending plans capital programmes are the easiest to chop, and the first and biggest victims of the axe.

This pattern is, generally, deplored by those outside the Government. When the present Government was in opposition its members proclaimed the wisdom of balanced cuts in public spending, with current spending on goods and services (including Civil Service jobs) and the Civil Service as well as capital spending.

But since taking office they have done as every other government. It is simply very difficult to reduce spending on such things as teachers, school books, medicines, and so on. These spending cuts have a clear impact on the quality of public services, which is, to say the least, politically unattractive.

Total employment in the Civil Service has proved very hard to cut—even for this government. It is doubtful whether Tuesday's announced job losses will turn out to be as large as they sound now. Cutting the plans for a new road or house is, by contrast, relatively painless.

To some extent, of course, the Government's decision last week, merely sets the seal on what was happening anyway. Frequent changes of government over the past few years have meant that the plans shown in the past year of each spending review have been drastically changed by the time a year has arrived.

However, this is not just true of the past year in the plan, but of earlier years too. It is not that the Government is not yet ready to throw all its planning out of the window, although it has made it clear that for next year as well as for later on in the Parliament, its money targets will take account of any spending commitments.

Variations

This underlies a real break with the past by the present ministerial team at the Treasury. For if the money targets are laid down in the medium term financial strategy, are sacrosanct, and tax cuts to be avoided at almost all costs then naturally public spending ends up as the residual.

The Government appears to believe that it should resist cyclical variations in its borrowing. Thus, if growth is slower than allowed for, leading to lower tax receipts and higher spending on social security, spending plans will be cut.

The Government's main justification for shortening the period to be covered by its next spending White Paper is that there is so much uncertainty about the future as to make plans for later years spurious and pointless. This is broadly the same reason as that given for the lack of detail about the spending programmes for the later years of the last White Paper.

But the reasons for uncertainty in each case are very different. First, it is chiefly because output, employment, and to some extent, inflation are harder to forecast the further ahead you look.

Moreover, the Government does not trust the forecasts that it has, and says that it does not believe that it can do anything to influence those variables beyond setting and sticking to its money supply targets. It could still be argued that the Government can and should plan its spending, notwithstanding the uncertainty about the economic climate. This is especially true of capital programmes.

In the second case, however, the uncertainty is almost entirely because the Government chooses not to take decisions about the allocation of spending in years ahead, when it perfectly well could take those decisions. Ministers have made much of the need to give local authorities more discretion in their spending. But if the central government is to set the overall level of public spending—as the Government claims to be doing—then the discretion for local authorities is more apparent than real.

Housing

Housing is one of the two main areas where, on present plans, the Government intends to cut spending between now and 1983/84. It has yet to decide whether to cut capital spending on house building, or current spending on subsidies; but it will not leave that decision to local authorities. In theory the local authorities could decide to raise rates rather than rents, if the central government goes for cuts in subsidies. But if they do that, then the overall level of public spending will be higher than planned by the Government.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that ministers have deferred many spending decisions because they are difficult and contentious rather than because they cannot sensibly be taken now.

The Treasury and Civil Service committee report of two weeks ago rightly drew attention to the difficulty in assessing the last spending White Paper, because of its lack of detail.

The reductions assumed in housing, for example, would be roughly equivalent, in the words of the committee, to "the virtual ending of capital expenditure on housing or the total elimination of subsidies". If such a drastic change in policy is to take place it surely makes sense to plan well in advance, rather than leaving an awful moment of decision to the last.

Nationalized industry borrowing is the other main source of cuts. Here the main round in state industry finances, which is expected in the White Paper, is of almost incredible proportions, and would certainly involve very sharp rises in nationalized industry prices. Again there seems little excuse for delay in spelling out how the cuts are expected to be achieved.

Medium-term planning of public spending was supposed to ensure that governments had well thought out, consistent and deliberate spending policies which were to some extent insulated from the vagaries of short-term changes.

The publication of a table showing the economic category of different kinds of public spending enabled those outside the Government to judge the economic effect of its spending measures. Raising charges, for example, has a very different impact from cutting house building. At the moment not even the Government knows what will be the economic effect of its spending plans after this year; it has not yet taken the necessary decisions.

It is strange that the first government to have produced medium-term projections of its spending, spending, spending, borrowing and money creation is also accelerating the tendency to make short-term ad hoc decisions about how best to spend public money.

Caroline Atkinson



Two styles of drinking: can his tipple really be compared with hers?

Differences hard to settle over a glass of beer

David Hewson

Beer has been monopolized, rationalized and homogenized; soon it may be harmonized, too. Earlier this year the European Court of Justice was asked to give judgment on an alleged breach of Article 95 of the Treaty of Rome. The European Commission—backed by the Italian Government—alleged that the British were giving preferential tax treatment to home-produced alcoholic drinks (beer) as against similar or competing drinks (wine) from other member states.

In an interlocutory judgment the court gave the parties until December to resolve their differences. But the chances of a compromise are slim and it seems likely that the supposed feather-bedding of the British beer drinker will become as hardy a Brussels annual as the subsidizing of the French farmer.

The simplistic view is that equalizing rates of duty could result in one of two solutions. Wine could be reduced in price by about 20p a bottle to bring it into line with the duty charged on beer. Or beer could rise by 5p a pint to bring it into line with wine. Critical drinkers are probably in no doubt over which step the Government would choose.

The British drinks industry, which is normally vociferous on the subject of excise duty, has remained strangely quiet when it comes to this issue. It might seem attractive to wine traders to press for any solution which could result in a fall in the price paid by the customer for wine.

The fact that no one is doing so proves that all that may be expected is a further increase in what the customer pays in another sector of a market in which many of the wine sellers have interests.

Victoria Wines, for instance, might be impressed by the idea of reduction in the price of wine, but the off-licence chain's owners, Allied Brewers, would be less impressed by an offsetting increase in the duty on its Double Diamond and other beers.

So it should come as no surprise that the beer giants' trade association, the Brewers' Society, does not commit itself over the issue, save for pointing

out that wine and beer in Britain just cannot be compared. This is very much the stance of the Government in its fight against the Commission's case. It is conceded that on a strict assessment of the amount of duty charged against alcohol content Britain does slap a heavier rate on wines than on the traditional pint.

To Frenchmen, who last year exported to Britain wine worth £221.4m such action may not seem particularly commendable. The British answer is that it makes a nonsense of the Community's harmonization policy or attempt to compare products whose place in the nation's life differs widely from country to country. Nowhere in Europe is beer brewed or consumed as it is in Britain, simply because of that British institution, the pub.

As Mr. Colin Mitchell, of brokers Buckmaster & Moore, puts it: "In France there is a per capita consumption of 130 bottles of wine, while beer consumption is pretty negligible. One might suggest that the French harmonize themselves in consumption by drinking much less wine and much more beer."

Harmonization does not affect Britain alone. The Danes came under fire from Brussels because they charged a lower rate of duty for the traditional "akavit" than for imported spirits. It has also been claimed that the French have been giving preference to grain-based alcoholic drinks. Ireland has run into trouble over some of its pricing policies.

The problem of harmonization is whether alcohol duty should be based upon traditional drinking habits or on the Commission's desire to enforce free trade, regardless of other factors.

While the British attitude to wine may be changing—as is suggested by the growth of wine bars, many under the aegis of the big brewers—the bulk of wine sales are for home consumption. This is manifestly not the case abroad. It is right that the British beer because it attracts a lower rate of duty than an alcoholic drink against which it is barely in competition?

These problems are unlikely to be resolved by the end of the year, and despite the unspoken threat contained in the Court of Justice's December deadline, they are unlikely to be resolved by formal adjudication in Brussels. The feeling within the British drinks industry is that such a move would provoke an undesirable level of feeling against the Community, which has not been receiving the best of press in recent times, anyway.

The threat of Community action may never materialize, but British brewers should not believe that they are immune from the effects of harmonization. There are indications that the Commission may be planning a move which could seriously affect many of the country's smaller brewers. At present, excise duty is levied on beer works, the liquid produced from the mash before fermentation has begun, and a statutory deduction of 6 per cent is made from the quantity produced to allow for subsequent wastage within the brewery.

The 6 per cent is probably generous, but its withdrawal would undoubtedly affect the smaller breweries with their shorter runs and higher than average wastage rates.

The Commission has been talking for some time about demanding a harmonization of tax which would change this levy to one charged upon the brewer's end product. The Customs and Excise earlier this month issued a consultative document which said that it intended to examine the duty basis for taxing beer and complete its investigation by this autumn.

Such a move is seen within the industry as a possible prelude to the institution of an "end-product duty". Buckmaster & Moore feel strongly enough on the subject to give warning that such a move could jeopardize the future of a number of the small breweries which have flourished during the last few years.

This prediction might be considered alarmist, but the adoption of such a policy is not ruled out among the brewers. Harmonization, when it comes to the drinks industry, may not arrive through sweeping changes in excise duty, but by a series of small, individual measures. The drinkers of Britain will probably never notice, but the brewers certainly will.

Anglo American Investment Trust Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Review by the Chairman, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer

I refer members to my statement to the shareholders of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, in which the diamond industry and the progress of the De Beers group during 1979 are reviewed in detail. My comments therefore relate specifically to the results of your company.

Higher dividend payments by De Beers and by the diamond trading companies in which Anamint has a substantial interest, have enabled the company's total dividend distribution for the period under review to be increased by 110 cents to 860 cents a share. The company's profit after tax for the year to March 31 1980 rose from R79,602 million to R91,008 million, representing an increase of 14 per cent. Included in this profit is the receipt of both the interim and the final De Beers' dividends for 1979 totalling 72.5 cents a share, representing an increase of 11.5 per cent over the De Beers' dividends of the

previous year. After deducting the preference dividend, Anamint's equity earnings for the year amounted to R90,708 million of 907 cents a share, representing an improvement of 114 cents a share over last year. The company sold its holding of 590,625 ordinary shares in Anglo American Industrial Corporation Limited, realising a surplus of R13,905 million therefrom and utilised the proceeds to partly finance the acquisition of a further 2,280,711 De Beers deferred shares. The company now holds 27 per cent of the equity of De Beers.

Taking into account the market value of the company's listed investment and the directors' valuation of the unlisted investments, the company's net asset value at March 31 1980 was 10,436 cents compared with 9,148 cents at March 31 1979. This increase is due largely to the improvement in the price of De Beers shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange from 840 cents a share at March 31 1979 to 970 cents a share at March 31 1980.

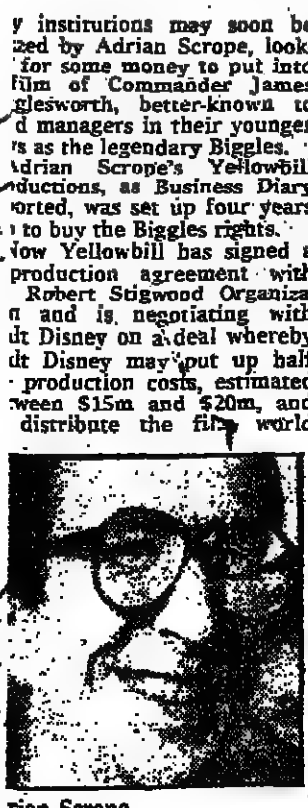
FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	1980 R000's	1979 R000's	1978 R000's
Equity capital and reserves	81 186	62 533	58 228
Listed investments			
Book value	69 738	46 411	46 411
Market value	942 287	805 112	520 123
Unlisted investments			
Book value	11 636	11 636	11 636
Directors' valuation	101 526	105 249	92 343
Equity earnings	907 cents	793 cents	643 cents
Dividends on ordinary shares	860 cents	750 cents	600 cents
per share			
Number of ordinary shares in issue	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000

The 44th annual general meeting of Anglo American Investment Trust Limited will be held on June 11, 1980. Copies of the Chairman's review together with the annual report and accounts, and the De Beers chairman's statement are obtainable from the London office of the company at 40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 6LJ.

Ross Davies

Business Diary: Biggles revs up • Publishers' advances



Juan Scrope

de, with Yellowbill finding rest. Scrope knows a thing or two about hit movies, having produced both Grease and Night Fever, and a deal with Walt Disney would be a real coup as Disney have long been before done a co-production.

If Disney agrees, after first writing a rewrite of the screenplay, then Yellowbill's around City

Vivien James (right) is one of the publishers behind Business Week. She, who starts on Monday, is a venture capitalist not only in that it has got ten publishers to agree on something, but also in that they have persuaded booksellers to take on a new venture, the Business Diary. The venture was set up four years to buy the Biggles rights. Yellowbill has signed a production agreement with Robert Stigwood Organization and is negotiating with Disney on a deal whereby Disney may put out half production costs, estimated between \$15m and \$20m, and distribute the film world

Walter Goldsmith, the director-general of the Institute of Directors, is a leading exponent of management machismo, but none the less believes that he can drop his call to take unions to court, in view of the turnout during yesterday's Day of Action.

He says that the IOD's main objectives have been achieved without legal proceedings, in that union members who went to work need not fear reprisals and in any case the loss to industry is probably not great as feared.

Goldsmith went out on a limb a few weeks ago in urging members to sue unions for damages arising from lost pro-

duction. At that time he estimated that industry could lose up to £315m in output.

Goldsmith wrote to Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, getting him to clarify the employers' legal position.

His behind-the-scenes meetings with the Newspaper Publishers Association helped to spur Victor Matthews and Express Newspapers to seek and gain a High Court injunction against the print unions.

Goldsmith's outspoken criticism of the unions' strategy, and the resulting publicity, worried some IOD council members. But all is well: it appears that the rank and file liked it and new subscribers are lining up to sign on.

I yield to none in my admiration for Northampton, and in particular, for the efforts of the development corporation to get employers and employed to move there from the pampered South-east.

None the less, I am amazed to learn that EMI is marketing commercially a pop record that originated as a jingle extolling Northampton's charms and used in advertisements on commercial radio and television.

They have some safe sales for pop records these days but "Energy in Northampton" and "60 Miles By Road or Rail"—well, I ask you. Where Northampton leads, can Milton Keynes or Peterborough be far behind?



Photograph by Charles Milligan

But the reasons for uncertainty in each case are very different. First, it is chiefly because output, employment, and to some extent, inflation are harder to forecast the further ahead you look.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Hectic trading after news of North Sea gas finds

News of two major finds in the North Sea kept the market bubbling in oils yesterday and provided, probably for a short time, a firmer tone elsewhere. An early start had seen most dealers arrive on time for the start of trading, determined not to let the TC's day of action affect them. For the most part, they were well rewarded.

Once again, all eyes were firmly on the oil sector where the previous night's report of a major gas find in the North Sea had been followed by a similar one from BP. This set the pace for some hectic trading.

Sotheby's share price climbed 15p to 470p yesterday following the auction house's sale in New York when a record price was paid for a twentieth century painting. But it still faces a possible Office of Fair Trading investigation into its buyers' premium, depending on the results of the ongoing case which is currently in the courts.

ing, with prices moving swiftly ahead, particularly among the more speculative second-liners. In addition, reports, later confirmed, of a \$2 a barrel increase in the price of Saudi oil fuelled the fire.

But by the close the temptation to take profits proved all too much for some and most shares closed off the top. Tuesday saw a similar pattern with oils continuing to receive favourable attention until late in the afternoon. At this point, the profit-takers moved in with most prices finishing off the top at the close. However, some gains were still in evidence, particularly among the more speculative second-liners.

Among the more speculative second-liners, Siebens leapt a further 45p to 668p, with Berkeley Exploration putting on another 5p to 203p. Shell, part of a big North Sea gas find, advanced 26p to 380p after hours.

Confirmation of its recent oil find in Hampshire drew renewed support for Cairns. Capel, up 10p to 158p, while its partner in the venture Candecca, inched ahead another 4p to 166p.

Elsewhere in the market, confidence was beginning to return, helped by the overnight fall in prime rates in the United States and the buoyancy in oils. ICI rose 12p to 332p among leading industrials, with Fisons

up 6p to 249p and Reckitt & Coleman 3p to 122p.

A number of major company announcements also provided a bright feature, with Woolworths dipping 4p to 50p, following sharply lower first-quarter figures, and UDS going 1p firmer to 69p after full-year results.

Also in stores, House of Fraser rose 4p to 149p, spurred on by further news of bid speculation, but MFI fell 4p to 57p in the wake of clearance for its bid for Status Discount, 3p up to 54p.

Equities had a better session inspired by the overnight rally on Wall St. But with most dealers worried about the

from their recent M.L.R. dis-

appointment, and rose a £4 to £3 across the board.

However, the recent recovery had run its full course in oils yesterday, and the profit-takers had decided they had had enough. So after a fairly confident start, falls were predominant at the close. In oils, the falls were around the £1 mark, after earlier gains of between £1 and £3, with the new "tap" Treasury 13½ per cent, 1992, closing at par. At the shorter end, the falls were extended to a £1 on overnight levels.

Equities had a better session inspired by the overnight rally on Wall St. But with most dealers worried about the

journey home, all business had been completed by midday.

As a result, the FT Index closed 3½ up at 4410, having been 3½ higher at noon.

Leading industrials had ICI 6p higher at 332p reflecting the group's Ninian Field interests. Others to gain ground included Glaxo at 190p, Fisons at 287p, BAT at 243p, GEC at 367p and GKN at 263p, all 1p or 2p better.

Dunlop again came in for attention with about 3m shares changing hands, most of which are thought to have made their way out to the Far East. The price remained unchanged at 70p. Despite the continued buying from Far Eastern investors, most observers continue to pour scorn on suggestions of any bid from Sime Darby.

But it was BP's gas find in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, at block 30/4, which had been the main talking point with the share price rising ahead of the news. BP also continued to reflect its own gas strike in the North Sea, announcing the previous evening, rising 4p to 384p with Norsk Hydro, its partners in the project, leaping 25p to 553p.

Jobs remained fairly cautious about the find, pointing out that with Norwegian oil at 92 per cent and the gas still in the ground it would have to be a sizeable find to be profitable.

Equity turnover on May 13 was £112.138m (13,452 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP, Shell, KCA International, Lanes, Ultramar, Consolidated Gold Fields, GEC, ICI, Marks & Spencer, Unilever, Barclay's, BICC, Beecham and BAT's.

Shares of Crest Nicholson dipped, 4p to 101p after announcing a £2m cash-call to shareholders. Speculative interest boosted shares of Southampton and Isle of Wight Steam 30p to 385p and Stag Line 7p to 167p, both in a thin market.

Speculative attention was also turned to the 23p higher at 475p, with takeover favourite, Maltinson Denny 2p firmer at 72p.

In foods, Sainsbury hardened 10p to 346p after recent figures, while speculative attention boosted R. Matthews 23p to 343p. British Sugar's rejection of the approach from S & W.

Speculators finally cottoned on to the fact yesterday that North West Mining's business was in oils, rather than metal as its name suggests. As a result the share price roared up 10p to 50p strengthened by the group's connection with Candecca, one of the Humbly Grove partners.

Berisford wiped 4p from the shares at 205p as the latter eased another 2p to 141p. Shares of Thomas Burdwick were also on offer, dropping 5p to 47p.

In stores, news that Lomho, up 4p to 85p, had picked up another large stake in House of Fraser did little for the stock price.

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Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div.	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Anglo-Scott Int'l (I)	1.0(0.77)	1.9(2.4)	25.0(27.2)	4.5(2.8)	4/7	6.7(3.5)
Barr & Wilfrid (F)	77.3(59.3)	1.0(1.2)	6.7(12.4)	2.3(2.38)	1/7	3.8(3.4)
Cammer (F)	45.0(21.3)	0.1(0.04)	0.1(0.04)	1.5(1.1)	2/6	4.0(2.4)
Cedar Invest (I)	—	3.1(1.70)	4.9(3.9)	3.7(2.5)	2/6	5.5(2.9)
City of Oxford (F)	—	63.5(71.2)	4.3(3.7)	2.6(4)	1/7	4.0(3.7)
Costs Paton (F)	684.0(679.0)	2.1(1.6)	5.0(5.9)	0.8(0.8)	25/7	—
Conna Union (Q)	30.0(25.0)	1.9(1.3)	56.7(38.0)	9.4(—)	27/8	32.7(11.0)
T. Cowie (I)	1.9(1.3)	0.09(0.02)	0.09(0.02)	0.25(—)	16/7	36.5(14.5)
Derwent Stamping (F)	35.1(30.9)	0.07(0.37)	2.9(3.2)	1.0(1.0)	4/7	—
Herman Smith (I)	3.5(2.8)	0.14(0.07)	3.0(1.15)	1.3(1.3)	29/7	—
Jersey Gen Invest (F)	—	0.14(0.07)	19.7(20.8)	1.9(1.5)	11/7	2.45(2.0)
Leeds & Co (F)	4.4(3.8)	0.14(0.07)	3.0(1.15)	1.3(1.3)	29/7	—
McAlister (F)	19.9(15.6)	0.14(0.07)	19.7(20.8)	1.9(1.5)	11/7	2.45(2.0)
Matthew Brown (I)	11.8(10.7)	0.14(0.07)	3.0(1.15)	1.3(1.3)	29/7	—
McAlister (F)	3.8(3.86)	0.01(0.09)	1.6(0.87)	1.25(1.25)	1/8	—
Rank Hovis (I)	740.0(683.0)	20.2(16.0)	4.2(3.5)	3.6(3.35)	—	6.21(5.45)
U.D.S. (F)	445.0(385.6)	14.1(12.7)	10.4(13.2)	—	—	—
Warrford Inv (F)	2.8(2.5)	1.14(1.87)	2.6(7.51)	—	—	—
F.W. Woolworth (Q)	194.9(188.4)	2.6(7.51)	0.45(1.19)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elements in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.42. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = loss.

Commercial Union

Assurance Company Limited

The Board announces estimated and unaudited profits for the 3 months to 31st March 1980 of £18.0m (1979 £15.2m) after providing for taxation. These results cannot be taken as a guide for the year as a whole.

	3 months to 31st March 1980	3 months to 31st March 1979	Year 1979
PREMIUM INCOME			
Investment income	349.6	344.9	1,148.5
Loan interest	38.1	37.4	153.6
	(2.4)	(3.5)	(12.6)
Life profits	35.7	33.8	141.0
Underwriting result (table below)	(13.5)	(14.8)	(21.3)
Associated companies' earnings	4	—	1.3
Taxation and minorities	26.3	23.4	137.6
	(6.3)	(8.2)	(45.8)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	18.0	15.2	81.8
EARNINGS PER SHARE	4.8p	3.70p	22.34p
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	676.0	698.0	717.0
UNDERWRITING RESULT			
United Kingdom	(1.0)	(3.5)	3.5
United States	(6.8)	(7.4)	(8.3)
Australia	(1.0)	(1.5)	(2.3)
Canada	(2.1)	(3)	4
Netherlands	(2.1)	(3.1)	(10.7)
Remainder	(5)	1.0	(13.9)
	(13.5)	(14.8)	(21.3)

World-wide premium income in sterling terms increased by 1%. After allowing for the effect of changes in rates of exchange, the sale of a majority of our shares in former subsidiary companies in South Africa and the Republic of Ireland, which have now become associated companies, and other factors, the underlying growth in premium income was approximately 11%.

In the United Kingdom, the mild winter was a significant contributory factor towards the improved underwriting result. Premium growth was maintained at a level in excess of the rate of inflation.

The underwriting result in the United States also benefited from better weather conditions which, together with improved property and liability claims experience, produced a statutory operating ratio of 103.7% (1978 103.6%). The claims ratio in earned premium was 72.5% (1979 76.1%), and the expense ratio to written premiums 31.2% (1979 29.5%). Nevertheless, trading conditions in the insurance market in the United States continued to deteriorate.

In Australia, premium growth was satisfactory despite competition and there was a small improvement in the underwriting result. Arrangements have now been finalised with the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia for the integration of our general business interests in Australia and New Zealand, and for the transfer to them of our life business in these countries. These arrangements, which are subject to the necessary legal and other consents, are expected to become fully operational during the third quarter of this year.

In Canada market conditions have continued to be difficult and intense competition for business has prevented growth being achieved. This, together with adverse claims experience, has produced a marked increase in the underwriting loss.

In the Netherlands the underwriting result improved largely due to less severe winter conditions this year.

The deterioration in the underwriting result in Remainder was due to the continuation of poor experience in Western Europe.

Investment income, net of loan interest, increased by 6%, but after allowing for the effect of changes in rates of exchange and other factors, the underlying increase was 15%.

The results of the Company's operations have, as usual, been converted at rates of exchange prevailing at the close of the periods reported. These were as follows:

	31st March 1980	31st March 1979	Year 1979
United States	2.16	2.07	2.20
Australia	2.00	1.85	2.00
Canada	2.53	2.40	2.58
Netherlands	4.63	4.17	4.22

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Briefly

T. C. Harrison: The chairman says that despite a projected reduction in the all-makes car market of 200,000 units for 1980, Ford are anticipating that their dealers will maintain unit sales at 1979 levels, thus increasing their share of the market. He says that this target may be achieved, but trading margins could be affected. The hire purchase and leasing division is moving ahead.

McAlister (FMPA): Dividend 5.5p (5p) for year to September 30. Turnover £19.58m (£15.65m). Profit £2.7m (£2.4m). After loss on exchange £108,000 (£11) and £334,000 (£11) for redundancy provision. Eps 19.75p (20.81p).

Herman Smith: Interim 0.25p. Sales for 28 weeks to January 12, £1.56m (£2.86m). Profit £37,000 (£25,000).

Jersey General Investment Trust: Final 9.5p actual, less Jersey tax making 16.5p (14.5p) for year to April 30.

J. T. Parfitt: Turnover for year to February 2, £9.33m (£8.2m). Net loss £16,000 (profit £99,000) after tax credit £31,000 (charge £10,000). Loss per share 2.25p (earnings 15.71p). No div for year (4.07p) departure from profit, before tax, of £208,000 (£214,000) was offset by a loss at property subsidiaries Rodney Archibald, of £247,000 (£14,500).

Cedar Investment Trust: Pre-tax revenue for half year to March 31, £1.143m (£705,000). Nav after deducting prior charges at par but treating convertible stock as fully converted 90.2p (£101.2p). Interim 1.5p (1.1p). Board forecasts a final of at least 2.5p (2.25p).

London and Lempox Investment Trust: Gross revenue for year to March 31, £794,000 (£674,000). Net revenue after all charges including tax £250,500 (£258,000). Eps 2.96p (2.2p). Dividend 2.45p (2p).

London and European Group: Chairman says in his annual statement that liquidity of the company places it in a strong position to make appropriate acquisitions, and continued efforts are being made to increase this liquidity. Chairman is confident that this is the right policy for the group in 1980. Stanhope General Investment: Negotiations with the proposed purchasers of the company's shares referred to in announcement in February have been terminated.

William Collins and Sons (Edgès): Witan Investment has acquired 25,000 ord (£5.07 pc).

Godfrey Davis: Rothchild Investment has acquired 25,000 shares making holding 4,200,000 shares (27.78 pc).

J. Hewitt & Son (Penton): Chairman told shareholders at annual meeting that first quarter of 1980 is still showing negative profits and he can see no reason whatsoever why the year should not be satisfactory.

Thomas Robinson and Son: Mr E. Clayton has stood down as chairman and Mr D. W. Povey in his place. Mr Clayton was elected vice-chairman.

Owen Owen: Mr John Norman, chairman, has started slowly and looks unpredictable, with its prospect of recession, high interest rates and continuing inflation.

Lloyds Bank: Federal Reserve in Washington has approved Lloyds Bank's purchase of James Talbot Factoring, a commercial finance firm. Purchase being made jointly with Royal Bank of Scotland.

Firmin and Sons: Chairman states in annual report that 1980 has started well. Merchant prospects for current year are good. Towards end of year, company should start to reap benefits from new acquisition, and board expects this year to prove much more satisfactory.

Ellis & Goldstein (Holdings): Spring 1980 retail sales are ahead of last year. Re-stocking of shops within stores units through-out Debenhams has begun and will continue during year.

However, inflation, high interest rates and understandable caution by wholesale customers "make it unwise to attempt any major expansion exhibition at Aldershot only weeks away, company announces further orders for medium-mobility military vehicles with the Ministry of Defence, and a new order for low-level vehicles with the Royal Air Force. These orders are worth in the region of £5m.

Christy Bros: Simon and Costes has purchased as principals, 50,000 ordinary shares of Christy at 30p per share. These shares were sold into the market at 25p per share by Simon, on behalf of an in-

stitutional client. This purchase brings the total of ordinary held in Christy by Simon and its investment clients to 20.5 per cent.

Provincial Laundries has agreed to buy Coleman Mining, for £752,500 cash, subject to shareholders' approval. A scheme of one-for-two is proposed. Subject to the purchase of Coleman being completed, dividends are to be paid on the £65p gross dividend for 1980 on the bigger capital.

M. Mole: Tumbling from a pre-tax profit of £56,000 to a loss of £151,000 last year, M. Mole and Son is not paying a dividend for 1979, compared with 588p gross for 1978. Turnover contracted from £1.87m to £1.75m.

Cluff Oil: The Kenmare Oil Exploration rights issue has been accepted in respect of 1,42m new ordinary shares 99.9 per cent.

Deranda Holdings: Chairman says that first quarter's profit from operations, after tax, was £1.2m. There was surplus of new vehicles and it would not be surprising if some manufacturers were to go on a four-day strike in the week. Profit of engineering division for first quarter was close to budget.

United Scientific Holdings: Turnover for half year to March 31, £17.7m (£11.5m). Pre-tax profit £2.2m (£1.8m). Board forecasts a final of at least 5.7p (4.47p). Proposed split issue of one-for-one. Board expect to recommend a final dividend 4.28p.

Status Discount: Proposed acquisition by MFI Furniture Group is not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

Yearling bonds: Coupon on this week's rental of Authority Bonds is 15½ per cent against 15½ per cent last week.

William Collins & Sons (Holding): Chairman told the annual meeting that the board does not see much improvement in sales prospects in the first half-year and is expecting only a modest improvement against the first-half loss of £208,000 in 1979. But board confident of a return to profitability for the year in the second half.

Matthew Brown: Turnover for first 26 weeks, rose from £10.74m to £11.81m and pre-tax profits £1.153m to £1.53m. Board believes it would be unwise to hope for more than a "token increase" in the year's pre-tax profits.

City of Oxford Investment Trust: Net income for half year to March 31 £221,000 (£245,000). Eps 4.94p excluding the non-recurring dividend from Shell £2.91p. Net 102.5p (£114.8p). Dividend, 7.5p gross (£5.74p).

Warrford Investments: Turnover for year to December 25 £2.831m (£2.54m). Pre-tax profit £2.14m (£1.87m).

Price rise to aid Rugby Portland

Lord Boyd-Carpenter, chairman of Rugby Portland Cement, comments on the 4 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £15.1m for 1979 in his annual statement. Given the condition of the British economy in general and of the construction industry in particular, this was an achievement of which we can be proud, Lord Boyd-Carpenter says.

The substantial price increase introduced by the cement industry on March 1 should help further to improve the position. At home, work on the new installation at Rochester (Kent) has been substantially complete which can produce twice as much cement as the old one, while using only 20 per cent more energy.

Croda International off to slow start

Sir Frederick Wood, chairman of Croda International states in the annual report that 1980 has started slowly with divisions and some direct loss of business caused by the United Kingdom steel strike. It is impossible to quantify the year's results at this stage, but clearly 1980 is going to be no easier than 1979.

Malaysian tin mergers proposed

By Michael Prest

In what could prove to be the biggest take-up in the industry for many years, Malaysian Tin Dredging has put forward proposals for a merger between it and five other Malaysian tin producers.

The other five producers are Southern Malaysian Tin Dredging, Southern Kinta Consolidated, Kramat Tin Dredging, Lower Perak Tin Dredging and Bidor Malaysian Tin.

All except the last are listed in Kuala Lumpur and had their listings suspended. Bidor is unlisted anywhere, while Malayan Tin, Southern Malaysian, and Kinta are listed in London.

Prices had been moving up for several days in anticipation of a merger deal. Last night another Malaysian tin producer, Gopeng Consolidated, gained 45p to 380p.

Hamilborne goes into energy

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Graham Ferguson has unveiled his plans for Hamilborne, whose shares were suspended on March 11 at 87p, pending an announcement.

As anticipated, Hamilborne has agreed in principle to acquire gas, oil and uranium interests in the United States. Mr Ferguson Lacey, chairman, has long been known to be keen to lead an energy empire.

The vendors of these interests are Mr Paul N. Temple and Mr F. Alley Allen, joint owners of the Allan Capital Corporation. Between them they get 3,85m new shares in Hamilborne and US \$420,000 to meet the purchase price of \$3.5m.

Hamilborne is to become Energy Capital Ltd, and will cease to be a subsidiary of Mr Ferguson Lacey's Birmingham and Midland Counties Trust (BMCT), which will retain a 28 per cent stake in the enlarged capital, however.

The deal gives Hamilborne a 3.84 per cent interest in the Rison Basin uranium project in Wyoming, and the same per-



Mr Graham Ferguson, chairman of Hamilborne.

centage stake in a 30 per cent royalty interest on the production revenues, for 2 million new shares.

Production is expected to start later in 1980. Reserves are said to be independently estimated at 3.2m pounds of uranium, with the potential to

recover far more. The oil gas interests included in the deal are 24 producing wells, 56 non-producing prospects with "expiratory" potential. Receipts from the production wells in 1979, net of operating and drilling costs, were \$167,000. These interests are being bought from Mr Temple in exchange, Mr Temple 1.35m of new Hamilborne Energy capital shares and \$420,000 cash consideration.

These shares, 1.05m will be placed in the market and remaining 300,000 will be transferred to BMCT. Messrs Temple and Allen will then hold 31 per cent of the enlarged capital Hamilborne through their company. A re-listing of shares is being sought as expected by late June.

Hamilborne has just announced 1979 profits of £27 down £1,000 on 1978. Its ordinary dividend of 1978, being sold for £115,000, chairman, Mr R. C. A. W. It made an £18,000 loss in but will pay Hamilborne £2 in dividends.

Burmah

"1979 was a notable year for the company"

Sir Alastair Down-Chairman

Extracts from the Chairman's statement

Turnover exceeded £1 billion and we were able to achieve a very significant improvement in profit before tax from £17 million to £67 million.

The tanker fleet was reduced from 20 to 15, and we received a substantial sum following the settlement of disputes with Pertamina, the Indonesian State oil company, and other parties, bringing to an end prolonged litigation arising from oil tanker charters.

It was therefore with much pleasure that the board decided to declare an interim dividend for the first time since the difficulties of 1974. The directors now recommend a final dividend of 5p making a total of 6½p for the year.

The return of the company to the dividend lists marks the restoration of the Burmah group to a healthy financial condition as a consequence of which the auditors have no longer felt it necessary to qualify their report as they have done since 1974.</

The growth of Unilever

Sir David Orr reflects on fifty years of progress and achievement at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday 14th May 1980.

This year Unilever celebrates its fiftieth birthday. It is a good opportunity to look back at the past and forward to the future, and to highlight the key elements of continuity and change which have dominated our history.

"In 1930 two large companies united to form one of the largest industrial groups in the world."

One of them, Lever Brothers, was a British company, predominantly concerned with soap; the other, the Margarine Union, had been formed by a combination of two great margarine businesses in the Netherlands, Van den Berghs and Jurgens. The founder families and the managers who forged the merger could hardly have predicted the economic disaster of the thirties and the world war which followed, but they had formed a company which had the strength to meet these crises. Unilever owes its existence today to their foresight and courage fifty years ago.

On its fiftieth birthday, Unilever is still one of the largest companies in the world. In a changing and often turbulent environment, no business can grow without the ability to look ahead, without being ready to change, and without a clear perception of the needs and requirements of its customers, of its employees, of its shareholders, of society and of governments.

"Efficient business is a dynamic force which not only responds to change but itself makes a positive contribution to change."

This is the very essence of private enterprise in its role of creating economic wealth. I am convinced that Unilever has made a real contribution to the improvement of the standard of living in many countries.

In 1930 only 20% of Unilever's net profit came from its activities outside Europe; this has now doubled to 40% - mainly through expansion in South America, Africa and Asia. There have been even more dramatic changes in the range of products which Unilever manufactures and sells. In 1930, soap and edible fats together provided 90% of Unilever's profits; today their contribution is no more than 40% of the total. We have developed our business in frozen foods and ice cream, and extended our interests in packaged soup and tea; in these four product fields we are now among the world's leading producers. We have also expanded in toilet preparations and in some of our industrial activities, such as packaging and chemicals.

"Developments in the political and social field have had an enormous impact on our business."

In Western Europe we have seen the birth and growth of the European Community. We in Unilever welcomed the Treaty of Rome and the concept of a common trading group because Western Europe is still Unilever's heartland; and its continuing prosperity is vital for us.

The United States has had a major influence on developments in Europe since the war - and we attach great importance to Unilever's performance there.

In a number of the developing countries rapid income growth has created new opportunities for us. In many cases the developing countries have traditionally been important sources of raw materials, such as oils and fats, to the Western world. With increasing affluence, the demand for such materials for local processing and consumption has grown at a far higher rate than local production - and, therefore, at the expense of exports.

"Three specific post-war developments have had considerable influence on making Unilever the kind of company it is today."

UAC - The United Africa Company - was originally a trading business with a history of more than 150 years. During the years after the second world war it became clear that the winds of political, economic, and social change were beginning to blow strongly in West Africa; and our management realised that the future for the traditional trading activities of UAC was bleak. At the same time they saw that the skill and experience of UAC and their knowledge of West Africa could be applied in new directions. They undertook with determination the huge tasks of re-deploying capital from trading to manufacturing investment and of re-training their people.

Today UAC International, as it is now called, is engaged in such diverse activities as brewing beer, manufacturing textiles, pharmaceutical products, foods, toiletries, timber and truck assembly. All this adds up to a story of imagination, entrepreneurial courage and success that has yielded great benefits to the countries of West Africa and to Unilever.

Unilever's most ambitious development into a new product field during its first half century was our entry into frozen foods. Until the war the process of quick freezing food products was virtually unknown outside North America. While Unilever had no experience in this field, we recognised the exciting potential for this form of convenience food; and shortly after the war we began to develop frozen food businesses in a number of European countries.

The project required substantial investment by Unilever in processing plant, cold stores and refrigerated transport - and in human effort. Return on this investment in the early years was very

low, while the risks were high. Today Unilever is the world's leading producer of frozen food and ice cream with a sales volume in Europe alone of well over £1,000 million, and with good prospects of continuing progress in sales and profitability.

A business depends upon people. Unilever had great pioneers, and today is proud of its reputation as an employer in the countries where it operates. In particular, we believe strongly in the importance of consulting people and involving them in decisions which affect their working environment.

The importance of good management to the business has always been recognised.

We aim to have a management team which is a truly international community of people with a common goal. The common goal is to run an efficient and profitable business; to serve our customers; and to carry out our responsibilities to our shareholders, our own employees and society as a whole.

"We believe that the quest for growth will be as vigorous in the next twenty years as in the past."

There are still many unsatisfied needs in the world, the fulfilment of which ultimately depends on economic growth. Throughout the world people will continue to seek a fuller life and a better standard of living.

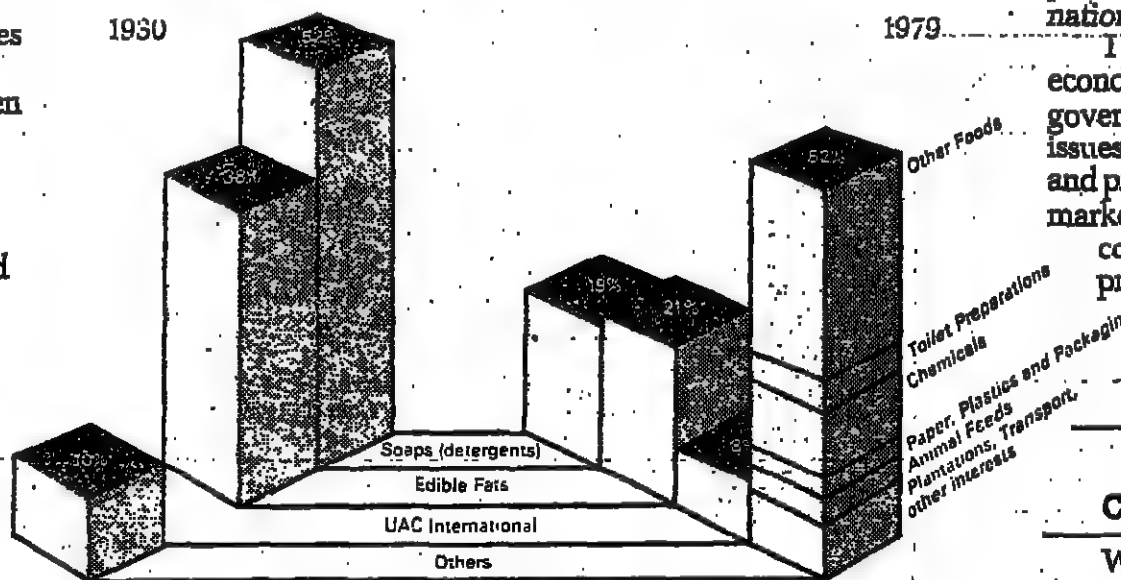
Nevertheless while there is no sign that the desire for growth has abated, the obstacles to it have become more daunting. We have seen dramatic upward leaps in the price of energy, widespread balance of payments problems, high levels of inflation, high rates of interest and tightness of money; and there is a revival in the trend towards more protectionism. All these factors point to a slowing down of the world economy. At the same time we are once again passing through a period of political unrest and upheaval on a national and international scale.

I believe that much can be done to improve the opportunity for economic growth. We need stronger co-operation between governments, industry and trade unions in facing up to the major issues. We need a re-balancing of expenditure between the public and private sectors. We need a greater acceptance of the kind of market conditions in which private industry can make its potential contribution to the economy. This is important because the profitability and financial strength of industry in a number of countries has been seriously weakened; this has taken its toll of industrial investment which is an essential ingredient of economic growth.

"In Unilever we face the future with confidence."

We believe we have the resources and ability to continue to turn opportunity into profitable results. We are confident that we can continue to meet the needs and desires of our consumers by improving the quality of existing products and launching new ones. We will maintain a powerful resource in research to give us the flow of innovation we need; and have the operational strength to translate it into commercial success. We feel confidence in our management, and in the efficiency and flexibility of our organisation. Our employee relations are on the whole excellent and our productivity shows continuous improvement. Our firmly based market position, diversity and geographical spread, are important sources of strength in a changing and uncertain world.

Over the past fifty years Unilever has had to meet many challenges successfully. I hope we will respond to the challenges of the future with the same vision, so that our successors will one day speak of us as I have been proud today to speak of those who went before us.



Products in the United Kingdom owned by Unilever in 1930 and still going strong

Margarines	Foods	Soaps
Blue Band 1912	Wall's 1786	Knight's Castle 1919
Echo 1912	John West Salmon 1884	Lifebuoy Domestic 1894
Stork 1901	Skippers c.1903	Lux Toilet 1928
		Pears 1789
		Sunlight 1884
Washing Products	Household Product	
Lux Flakes 1900	Vim 1904	
Omo 1909		
Persil 1909		
Personal Products		
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Unilever

The Annual General Meeting of Unilever NV took place in Rotterdam on the same day. Mr. H. E. van den Hoek, Chairman of Unilever NV, presided and delivered the same speech as Sir David Orr in London. The Company has published a report made to the British Government under the E.E.C. Code of Conduct for companies with interests in South Africa. Copies of the report may be obtained from the address alongside.



If you would like to receive a copy of the full text of the speech please complete this coupon

To: Information Division, Unilever Limited, P.O. Box 61, Unilever House, London, EC4P 4BQ.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Tight money policy takes toll at Bank of Ireland

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Stringent monetary policies in Ireland, coupled with lump-sum payments to staff on Irish entry into the European Monetary System, and the break of parity between sterling and the Irish punt, have resulted in lower profits for the Bank of Ireland, the country's largest bank. For the year to the end of March the Bank of Ireland made pre-tax profits of £2.2m Irish punts against 48.7m Irish punts. After tax and minorities, the net profit is only slightly up from 22m punts compared to 23m punts.

The preliminary statement says that results from leasing subsidiaries were well down because of the high level of lending at fixed interest rates at a time when rates were moving up. This was particularly true for the second half of the year.

The amount charged for jump payments to staff following Irish entry into the EMS and the break of parity with sterling amounted to £2.5m. But for that, pre-tax profits would have been almost unchanged. The total dividend for the year is up from 17.5p to 19p.

One of the problems with banking has been control policies followed by the Central Bank of Ireland. The autumn quarterly bulletin from the Bank states that, following excess lending, nine banks were obliged to place supplementary deposits with the Central Bank. The Bulletin says "it was decided to increase the rates charged on such accommodation".

The monetary restriction, together with lump-sum payments, were two of the factors depressing profits. Since interest rates start falling during the year the instalment credit business of the Bank of Ireland should show better results, and the bank itself could benefit from the lifting of credit restrictions.

Record year for BMW

International

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG (BMW), the West German maker of high-performance cars, will produce and sell more vehicles in 1980 than in 1979, according to the chairman, Herr Eberhard von Kuenheim.

He predicted that BMW's 1980 sales and production would top the record 1979 levels, when the company increased its net earnings by 16.2 per cent to a record DM175m (about £41m) from DM150.6m in 1978.

Because of the higher earnings, BMW raised its 1979 dividend to DM10 per DM50 nominal share from DM9 in 1978.

Worldwide sales totalled DM7,407bn in 1979, up 13 per cent from 1978.

The company said that it has the strategies, financial strength, organization and flexibility to achieve progress in 1981.

Its fourth quarter per share earnings totalled £1.15, up from £1.14 a year earlier, and for all of fiscal 1980 per share, net rose to \$5.12 from \$4.65 in 1979.

Herr Von Kuenheim reported that in the first four months of 1980, BMW produced 137,000 cars, up 5 per cent from the similar 1979 period. This compared to a decline of 7 per cent in overall West German car production in the same period, the BMW chairman said.

He said that exports climbed 13 per cent to 71,000 units, but domestic registrations of new BMWs were down 9 per cent to 56,000 units as of April.

The BMW chief indicated that the company was counting on continued growth of export sales in order to boost 1980 sales and production above the 1979 levels.

The company plans to increase its fixed asset investments to over DM700m this year compared with DM472.8m in 1979.

Bulmer and Lumb profits fall by 55 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Worsted spinner Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings) is increasing the final dividend by 10 per cent to leave the total for the year to March 30 up by 8 per cent to 4.45p gross, despite a sharp drop in profits.

After falling by nearly a quarter in the interim stage, the downward slide accelerated in the second half and full-year profits were 55 per cent lower at £10.1m before tax.

Group turnover in the year to March 30 was up in value by only 2 per cent at £26.4m. The group has suffered from falling volume sales while profit margins have also come under pressure.

Pre-interest profit margins slipped from 9.9 per cent to 5.9 per cent.

Pre-tax profits were also reduced by a turnaround from interest receivable of £54,000 to a net charge of £10,000 in 1979-80.

This reflects the greater use of bank facilities due to the group's sizable capital investment and re-equipment programme. The depreciation charge was also up sharply from £33,000 to £51,000.

The group has made a £40,000 provision for taxation made up entirely of tax deferred by capital allowances and stock appreciation relief. No tax is payable in respect of the year's profits.

Advance corporation tax recoverable in respect of the year's dividends amounted to £134,000.

Earnings per share were down from 12.5p to 6.7p, but the net dividend was still covered more than one and a half times.

Bulmer and Lumb has decided to close down its Jersey knitting operations, Supima Textiles, which has been in difficulty for some time because of the over-capacity in this section of the textiles industry.

At 37p, the shares yield 14.7 per cent and the P/E ratio on stated earnings is 5.5.

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RHM's Bakery turnaround

By Catherine Gunn

Food group Ranks Hovis McDougall (RHM) is still busy putting its house in order. Problem areas remain, but profits are on the increase.

Operating profits for the six months to March 1, 1980, were nearly 50m up on the previous year's first half, but higher interest and other costs reduced that increase to less than 4m.

With interim pretax profits of £30.2m—up almost a quarter—the interim dividend has gone up just under 7 per cent. Group sales rose £57m to £740m.

The improvement came from the bakery division, now back in profit after the bakery strike which caused substantial losses in 1978-79. The grocery division suffered increasingly from growing pressure on margins and lower sales volume, after last year's record performance.

The agriculture division did better, although it has recently run into weak demand for seeds, with the current drought making sowing difficult for the farmers. Demand for compound feeds has also weakened.

Overseas interests continue to do well, in spite of unfavourable exchange rates. But the Ranks Ireland subsidiary has turned in a £74,000 loss (Irish punts).

RHM has moved its head office from South-west London to Windsor and let the old head office premises to the British Gas Corporation, at "close to" the asking price of £1.25m a year. The cost of move and the closure of a Manchester bakery will be up in the second half's figures. Rationalization costs in the first half came to £406,000.

Borrowings have risen since September, when the year-end interest costs reached £9.4m in the first half, up £2.1m, are likely to rise further, short-term borrowings to cut before bank base rates rise to 17 per cent have just been renegotiated at current rates.

The board has warned a second half profits will show a small improvement last year's £30.1m pre-tax profit suggests around £41m the full year.

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Gen Foods currency gains

General Foods Corporation of America says foreign currency translation raised the fourth quarter ended March 29 per share earnings by 10 cents, compared with a year earlier loss of six cents.

Foreign currency translation added 13 cents to 1980 per share net, against a loss of two cents.

Increase for Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank AG continued to increase business in the first quarter of 1980, but profits remained under pressure, according to the managing board joint spokesman, Herr Wilfried Guth.

German interest rates are still rising, depressing margins, securities deals are yielding lower returns and write-downs on securities continue, he said.

An improvement, however, set in from April, with lower capital market interest rates aiding the securities business, Guth said.

The remainder was accounted for by bulbs and lighting and engineering services.—AP—Dow Jones, Paris.

Woodside Petroleum

Woodside Petroleum of Australia is seeking a credit package of about \$1,000m from a group of international banks to finance its share of a gas project on the north-west shelf off Australia, banking sources said.

The majority of the package is expected to be based around a syndicated Eurocredit, though export credit-financing may also play a large role. The company has been holding talks with a number of international banks and using the merchant bank Morgan Grenfell as adviser.

Offer for Diamond begins

Cavenham of US say it started its previously announced offer to purchase 4.5 million Diamond International Corporation common shares at either \$40 or \$45 per share, depending on developments in Diamond's takeover of Brooks-Scanlon.

The offer is due to expire on June 13 and Drexel Burnham Lambert is acting as dealer-manager, Cavenham said.

Cavenham Holdings said that the chairman of its parent company, General Occidental SA, Sir James Goldsmith, is prepared to meet Diamond International Incorporated chairman, Mr William Koslo.

This deal would bring Cavenham's ownership of Diamond to about 41 per cent. It said last week it would pay \$45 each for diamond shares if Diamond does not go ahead with a proposed takeover of Brooks-Scanlon and \$40 if shareholders agree to the Brooks-Scanlon acquisition.

East London-based car dealer, Jessups (Holdings) has swung into the red in the half-year to February 28. From a profit of £372,000 last time, the company turned to a loss of £77,000. Turnover rose from £13.1m to £16.3m.

The two reasons are "intolerably high interest rates" and difficulties in the car market. With car production levels high and most cars now freely available, margins have been squeezed.

The problems are continuing and the board does not therefore expect an early return to the previous levels of profit. But, as a sign of long term confidence, the board have declared an unchanged interim dividend of 14.3p gross.

Thomson-Brandt

First-quarter consolidated turnover of the Thomson-Brandt electronics group rose, by 16.4 per cent to 7,382m francs from 6,343m francs in the similar 1979 period.

Most active branches were industrial electronics with 3,644m francs (3,143m francs a year ago), electric consumer goods 2,116m francs (1,753m francs), electro-mechanical equipment, 608m francs (511m francs) and medical activities 517.6m francs (489.4m francs a year ago).

The remainder was accounted for by bulbs and lighting and engineering services.—AP—Dow Jones, Paris.

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Tax rise hits UDS, but dividend raised

By Catherine Gunn

Fashion and furniture groups, UDS felt the pinch in 1979 after the June budget increase in VAT, and profits from three of its four divisions fell.

As a result, group pretax profits for the year to February 2, 1980, were £3.7m less than in the previous year, at £24.1m. Fortunately, the exports and overseas division did better in spite of the strength of sterling and produced record results. It contributed £58.7m to group sales of £445m, against £52.9m of £385.6m sales the previous year. VAT added a further £13m to the 1979-80 turnover figure shown.

Thanks to extraordinary credits, after tax from property deals, the final dividend has been increased to give an overall rise on the year of 10 per cent, and a yield of 12.9 per cent at 69p a share.

The multiple retailing division, which includes the John Cullis menswear shops, Richard Shops and Grand Furnishing, saw disappointing sales in women's fashions but better demand for footwear. The divisions total sales rose £24.1m to £156.1m. Building work at three department stores in Birmingham, Sutton and Cardiff led to a reduction in lower profits in that division. Sales rose £16.5m to £116.4m.

In home shopping, mail order sales were up 18 per cent, but overall sales rose less steeply from £101.7m to £113.7m, as smaller, unprofitable operations were run-down. Provisions of stock were made for the closure costs and other contingencies.

The UDS group carried out several sale and leasebacks on freehold properties during the year, producing £19.5m, before netting out its various closure costs. The £7.5m difference was credited to the profit and loss account as an extraordinary item after tax.

Group long-term debt has been reduced from £50.8m to £40.8m.

Mr Bernard Lyons, chairman of UDS.

Camrex climbs 75 pc over full year

On the back of turnover of £25m against £21.4m, pretax profits of Camrex, a national engineer, contractor and special coatings maker, have risen 75 per cent to £171,000, for 1979. This includes £79,000 from associates, against a loss of £1.8p.

Business appointments

Mr Hugh Fraser to join SUTS board

Mr Hugh Fraser, MP for Stafford and Stone, has been appointed deputy chairman of the board of London's wholly-owned Scottish holding company SUTS.

Mr John Guthrie has succeeded Sir John Brown as chairman of the board of Assam Trading (Holdings). Sir John will remain a member of the board. Mr Kevin McCabe has joined the board as managing director and Mr Oliver Marriot as non-executive director. Sir Oswald Jenkins and Sir John Jardine Patterson have retired as directors.

Mr A. P. de Boer will become chairman of Steel Brothers Holdings, succeeding Mr J. H. Gaunt, who will retire next month.

Mr David Lloyd Jones will retire as chairman of United Transport Company and will become company president in July. The incoming chairman will be Mr Geoffrey A. H. Watts. Arthur Kent has been appointed managing director.

Mr John M. Fleming, Mr Noel E. Seigel and Mr Elmo H. Serp have been elected to the board of Vauxhall Motors.

Mr C. H. L. Davis has been appointed by Procter & Gamble as director of advertising, personal care products. Mr A. H. Welch becomes director of sales, personal care products.

Mr B. Trommsdorff is appointed non-executive chairman of W. Gansing. Mr J. Egan is now deputy group managing director.

Dr Arthur Hodkin, Mr Ron Pitt, Mr Lester and Mr Stanley Manning have been appointed to the board of Insulcon International.

Mr A. Smith has resigned as director and secretary of David S. Smith (Holdings). Mr J. MacSweeney has been appointed secretary.

Mr James B. Walker has been appointed chairman of Brazil Equities Holdings. Mr Audley Twiston-Davies of Rio de Janeiro, has been appointed a director of both companies.

Deutsche BP may offer shares

Deutsche BP is considering plans to offer some of its shares, currently fully-owned by its parent, British Petroleum, on the West German Stock Market, Herr Helmut Buddenberg, chairman of the management board of BP's West German unit was quoted as saying on Wednesday. The move is in line with the group's stated policy of increasing local participation.

In an interview with *Financial Times*, a publication concentrating on energy-related matters, Herr Buddenberg was quoted as saying that such a move had already been "cleared" with BP's headquarters in London. Deutsche BP has nominal stock capital of DM1.1bn.

Should the Deutsche BP plans ever materialize, it would mark the first time that a major multinational oil group is offering shares of its West German unit to the public in West Germany.

In his interview, as reported by the *Bonn* energy publication, Herr Buddenberg left open the question of when some shares would be available on the stock market.

He said that before offering Deutsche BP stock the earnings potential of the company had to be strengthened and the situation on the market must be such that the shares could be placed.

At Deutsche BP's headquarters in Hamburg, a company spokesman warned against drawing any premature conclusions from Herr Buddenberg's remarks as to the availability of the company stocks to the market. While he would not deny that the possibility of offering some Deutsche BP shares was being considered, he stated that the matter was still "totally undecided"—and that the British parent had not cleared any such plans.

"This may be a long-term consideration but a decision is not expected at the moment," the spokesman stated.

Results halved at Selincourt

Textile and garment-maker, Selincourt saw profits more than halve in the year to January 31. The pretax profits fell from £4.5m to £2.06m, though turnover was up 7.6 per cent at £66.6m.

Mr Lionel Leighton, the chairman, reported that the figures represented "a depressed state of normal trading" which grew worse during the year. In addition, the company stockpiled at low margins "to provide as clean a start as practicable to the current year." Interest charges rose by £321,000 to £2.2m.

But, Mr Leighton adds, there are indications of an improving situation and he is recommending a final dividend of 1.6p gross making a total for the year of 2.6p—a 33 per cent increase on last time.

Earnings per share came out at 3.14p, against 6.95p last year, against 4.2p, assuming a full tax charge.

Assam Trading rebels lose property fight

Minority shareholders in Assam Trading lost their fight at yesterday's AGM to prevent the company taking over two United Kingdom property companies—Learmonth and County.

One of these companies is controlled by two of Assam's directors, Mr John Guthrie and Mr John Malcolm Guthrie and their acquisition was criticised on the grounds that it diluted shareholders' interests in Assam's main asset—its 38 per cent holding of Indian tea plantations, McLeod Russell. A total of 71,697 votes were cast for the resolution and 60,951 against.

A spokesman for Russell Wood, stockbrokers, who have been leading the criticism, commented: "Whilst we are appointed that the count against us, it was a close thing and the narrowness of the result justifies the campaign."

Placing for Air Call

Grievous Grant has arranged the placing of 886,858 ordinary shares at 1p per share in Air Call Ltd. The shares represent about 23 per cent of Air Call's capital. New money will be used to finance the expansion of British business, principally in the telecommunications services.

Air Call's shares are listed, but applications expected to be made specific bargains under I 163 (2) and that dealings start on May 20.

In 1979, sales of Air Call reached £3.8m, and its pre-tax and extraordinary items, £586,000. Both figures being about three times 1975 level.

United Biscuits look for improvement

United Biscuits is, however, for a profit improvement, year. But it will not be as high as the company would like.

Speaking at the annual AGM in Edinburgh, Sir Haughey Long, chairman of the United Kingdom Biscuits, said that the company had picked up after a poor start, while KP Foods D. S. Crawford had both very satisfactory starts.

United States companies have not had the same level of profitability of the UK company has continued year.

First-half profits will be similar to last year, which Hector regards as disappointing in view of the fact that year's first half was affected by a haulage strike. But over full year, he commented, have a good chance of improving on 1979's results.

Margins squeezed at T. Cowie

T. Cowie, currently still George Ewart, suffered a fall pretax profits from £756,000 to £652,000 in the six months to March 31. Turnover rose £25m to £30m.

Before interest, profits v up from £164m to £2.1m, interest charges up £1.867m to £1.5m took their toll. Mr Tom Cowie, chairman, comments that margins were pressured during the period. Currently, trading conditions are difficult, but with recent reorganization, the sheet has improved how the company can take advantage of any available opportunities. The interim dividend is maintained at 1.14p gross.

Meanwhile, Cowie has bought another 700,000 Ewart shares option at 46p. This brings Cowie stake to 34 per cent.

Booth (International) passes final after loss

Hide merchant and tanner, Booth (International) Holdings, has passed its final dividend, after pre-tax losses of £80,000 in 1979 and an extraordinary debit of £400,000 after extraordinary losses in spite of sales £7.71m higher at £40.1m. The pre-tax loss would have been greater but for profits from associates of £82,000, up from £39,000.

Hide-cattle prices first rose dramatically and then collapsed during 1979, making life very difficult for the traders and tanners in the bought-stock before the price collapsed. Rising interest rates made matters worse. Booth acts as a merchant of raw hides to British and overseas customers as well as tanning leathers.

Booth decided to make provisions of £350,000 against its 1979 year-end stock holdings as rawstock prices continued falling in 1980. On top of that, it decided to close one of its two Nottingham tanneries.

The closure costs of £434,000 are shown as an extraordinary debit after tax credit of £114,000. At the interim stage, Booth announced that one of its tanneries was having a difficult time.

The current year has begun badly with rawstock prices still falling. First-half profits will not show any improvement on 1979's loss incurred in the second-half of 1979—which was some £455,000 pre-tax after including profits from associates. But if rawstock prices level out at their present levels, leather goods will be more competitive and the current pressure on profit margins should ease.

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Jessups' half-time deficit

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Tax rise hits UDS, but dividend raised

By Catherine Gunn

Fashion and furniture groups, UDS felt the pinch in 1979 after the June budget increase in VAT, and profits from three of its four divisions fell.

As a result, group pretax

[illegible]

LA CREME DE LA CREME

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Documentary Secretary, Psychology Department, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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ARTS FACULTY STUDENT DAYS

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